The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

148th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

GENERAL REVIEW OF MAJOR AND MINOR EVENTS.

Experiences of the Rank and File—Anecdotes and Observations.

By T. P. Meyer, Sergeant Co. A., 148th Regiment, P. V.

[To be Continued.]

The first post I served as guard, armed with a part of a cant hook handle, was in front of the general's tent. I walked the beat constantly back and forth; time dragged so slowly; I got so tired; it was so hot; and late in the night; I wished I could sit down and rest just a minute: there were fly-rope pins about two feet high and I concluded to sit on one and rest a minute, but I had no sooner perched myself when I slept; the general came out; he rushed at me and yelled: hello, guard, are you asleep? I bounced up like a gum-ball and answered: No, sir; General, I was only resting a bit; I was thinking of home, and, and, the girl I left behind; isn't it hot, General? How does this dust and hot weather agree with you? He answered not; he was gone; I had not yet learned to keep still before these majestic characters, to sleep on post was punishable by death, and I wondered what he was "going to do about it." It was a relief to me when I heard him laugh and tell his fellow officers that there was a youngster on guard outside with a hand-spike; that he slept; and how he made him hop, and all laughed at my familiarity and inexperience. The deficiency in the supply of arms in Camp Curtin was now supplied by accepting in purchase from Europe all kinds of war guns, many obsolete and no good; there was now a supply consisting of Sharps, Springfields, Vincennes, old style Harper's Ferry make of "buck and ball" muskets, etc., etc., all muzzle loaders, as well as swords, revolvers etc.

These were now rapidly issued and the troops sent out to Washington, by freight train loads. We were armed with Vincennes Rifle Muskets, with a large sword bayonet, in an iron scabbard; a clumsy, heavy, obsolete rifled gun, of Austrian make lately imported from Europe, caliber about 60, about ten balls to a pound the gun complete weighing about twelve pounds.

The regiment was now fully organized, with seven companies from Centre county and three from Jefferson, Clarion and Indiana counties, ten in all and designated as the 148th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the leadership of that indomitable, indefatigable disciplinarian and leader, Col. (later General) James A. Beaver.

We were now ready to move "on to war;" orders came to pack up; all was commotion immediately; we at once struck our tents and packed up; it was our first pack up, but it was well and quickly done; we slung knapsacks and formed our column, moved out into the road and halted: this was toward evening of a dreadfully hot afternoon and we commenced one of those tedious, long waits which followed so many of our hurried "pack ups" afterwards and which all comrades remember so well. We stood in the deep dust, under a broiling sun, in heavy woolen, winter uniforms, Prince Albert coats all buttoned up, bolted and harnessed tight to the body, and loaded with about sixty-five or seventy pounds of indispensables, such as clothing, rations, water, stationery, books, soap, towels, combs, candles, cooking utensils, dishes, cutlery, hatchet, blankets, woolen and rubber, shoe brush, blacking, scouring brush, sewing and mending outfit, bandages, besides weapons, accoutrements, ammunition, etc. till we were tired out; night came on and we sat down in the six inch dust thankful for this privilege, what an easy seat in the deep, warm dust we leaned our heads back on our knapsacks (and what a comfort this was) and in a very short time most of us slept. No time for supper.

Some time in the early part of the night there was a fearful yell of "Attention!" I had never heard such a ferocious, chilling outcry before; we suddenly awoke to find that it was the shout of our colonel, who had come up and assumed command of the regiment. "Forward, March!" and we went splashing through the deep dust to the railroad below camp, which we reached at eleven P. M. and with tents and trappings were packed into a freight train without seats, as before, and moved south; we arrived at Cockeysville, Md., next morning; here Camp Beaver was laid out for us, in a beautiful grove right beside the N. C. railroad, fifteen miles north of Baltimore.

Here we were put to work in earnest in drill and in military movements,

Continued on Fourth Page.

SHOCKED BY MIDWAY SIGHTS.

Suggests State Subsidies for County Fairs That Bar the Coochee-Coochee.

Secretary of Agriculture John Hamilton is the official enemy of the coochee coochee dance. He thinks this Oriental form of entertainment at county fairs is very reprehensible, and speaks his mind about it in his annual report, just submitted to Governor Stone.

"Obscene dances by half-dressed actors, open gambling, loud, coarse speeches by fakirs who have monstrosities on exhibition," says the Secretary, "are some of the sights and sounds that greet refined and modest women and children who come to be instructed and entertained. All of this under the guise of an agricultural exhibition for the improvement of this industry."

These Midway exhibitions, according to Hamilton, are countenanced by fair managers for the money they bring in to help pay premiums. He suggests State aid to county fairs, and outlines a scheme for the districting of the State into six districts, of eleven counties each, with an inspector appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to visit fairs and report to the department upon the character of exhibitions allowed and other matters.

"The total of the premiums to be awarded by the department at any one fair," suggests Hamilton, "should not exceed $400, and in no case to exceed the sum offered and paid by that society for premiums upon articles of similarly useful character. In no case shall any premiums be offered by the department unless the management of the society shall agree in advance to exclude all objectionable shows and gambling games from their grounds.

The Secretary, who is best known as an oleo expert, is not, however, averse to multiplying political jobs. He recommends the creation of three new divisions under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture, and appropriations aggregating $1,065,506. The divisions which should be created, in the opinion of Hamilton, are:

Division of animal husbandry.

Division of horticulture and pomology.

Division of public highway improvement.

These appropriations are asked for:

For construction and maintenance of country roads, $1,000,000.

For premiums at county fairs, $25,000 annually.

For an agricultural museum and an agricultural exhibit at the St. Louis exposition, $25,000.

Increase for farmers' institute work, $10,000.

Library for Agricultural Department, $3000.

Expenses of annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, Horticultural Society, State Poultry and State Live Stock Breeders' Association, $2,500 annually.

LOCALS.

Tuesday morning many hydrants were frozen.

Mrs. M. F. Rossman, of Tusseyville, was the guest of Mrs. A. E. Kerlin last week.

George O. Benner, of the Star Store, gives a list of prices that should be studied.

Harry Fye, of near Farmers Mills, will become a resident of Centre Hall in the spring.

If you care to know what kind of weather we are having at Centre Hall, study the table under the weather report.

M. L. Rishell, Esq., of Farmers Mills, publishes letters of administration on the estate of Jeremiah Stover, deceased, of Gregg township.

The owners of private ice ponds harvested a fine crop of ice Friday and Saturday of last week, and beginning of this week. The quality is very good.

Charles Homan, son of Henry Homan, of Old Fort, was home for a week. Mr. Homan has been in Williamsport since last March and is engaged in a dry goods store.

Capt. George M. Boal and Richard Brooks each purchased new Portland cutters from D. A. Boozer. These cutters had been ordered a long time ago, but the manufacturers were only able to fill the order within the last few days.

Charles From, of near Houserville, is the loser of three head of cattle which lost their lives by being smothered under a section of a straw stack that slid off the main stack. This is not an unusual occurrence, and in many instances could be avoided.

John B. Goheen, of Pennsylvania Furnace, was a caller Monday, having come to town to attend a meeting of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Goheen was elected one of the directors, and will add strength to the company in that quarter.

EX-GOVERNOR DANIEL H. HASTINGS DEAD.

Died After an Illness of Four Days—Was Prominent in Politics, Law and National Guard—Governor of Pennsylvania from 1895-1899—Interment Tuesday Afternoon.

Former Governor Daniel H. Hastings died at ten o'clock Friday morning after an illness of only four days at his home in Bellefonte. What seemed on Monday previous to be but a slight indisposition, later developed into pleuro-pneumonia.

This change for the worse was sudden. Thursday evening Mr. Hastings appeared to be improving, and the family renewed hope. Toward midnight there was a fall in his temperature, and later the action of the heart grew weak. Oxygen was resorted to, but all efforts to improve his condition failed, and the physicians gave little hope. He continued to grow weaker until at 10 o'clock he breathed his last. The ex-Governor was conscious to the end, and one hour before his death was sitting up in bed.

Daniel Hartman Hastings was born of Scotch-Irish parentage, in Lamar township, Clinton county, Pa., on February 26, 1849. During the Civil War he attempted to enlist, and had presented himself at the recruiting office in Carlisle, when his father, who already had three sons in the Union army, compelled him to return to the parental roof-tree. At the age of 14 he began to teach school in Wayne township, Clinton county, and followed this pursuit for four years. In 1867 he was elected Principal of the Bellefonte High School, and while in this position he acted as assistant editor of the Bellefonte Republican and studied law, being admitted to the bar of Centre county in April 1875.

Hastings entered the National Guard of Pennsylvania in July 1877, when he was made paymaster of the Fifth Regiment, with the rank of Captain. In March following he was chosen Lieutenant Colonel. Within a year he had become Assistant Adjutant General of the Second Brigade and Colonel of his regiment, and in 1887 he was appointed Adjutant General of Pennsylvania by Governor Beaver.

General Hastings performed signal service in connection with the relief of the sufferers from the Johnstown flood, in June, 1889. He hurried to the scene upon first news of the disaster, and by general consent assumed charge of the work of citizens and the operations authorized by the state. His success in this undertaking stamped him as a man of unusual executive force, and contributed importantly to his fame and popularity.

He was active in Republican politics from the time of his admission to the bar. A warm supporter of General Beaver when the latter was nominated for Governor in the unsuccessful contest of 1882. Hastings four years later placed Beaver again in nomination and had the pleasure of seeing him elected. He attained prominence as an orator in 1888, when, as delegate at large from Pennsylvania to the Republican National Convention, he presented John Sherman as a candidate for the Presidency.

In 1890 General Hastings was an aspirant for the Gubernatorial nomination, being defeated by Delamater after a stirring contest. In September of the same year he sought the position of Director General of the Columbian World's Fair, but the office went to Colonel George R. Davis on a close vote. Pattison's election over Delamater convinced many Republicans that had Hastings been the standard bearer the party would not have been worsted. Accordingly there was but little opposition to him in the Republican State Convention of 1894, and he was elected Governor over William M. Singerly, the Democratic nominee.

In the first year of his administration he entered into a combination with Senator Magee, of Pittsburg, and David Martin, of Philadelphia, to wrest the Republican leadership from Senator Quay. The Governor was unsuccessful, as Senator Quay was elected State Chairman at the State Convention and dictated the candidates nominated by that body.

In 1896 Governor Hastings and Senator Quay became friends, and the former attended the National Convention in St. Louis and nominated the Senator for President of the United States. After McKinley's election Governor Hastings was a candidate for Secretary of War, and both Senators Quay and Penrose went to Canton, O., to press his claims. The President refused to appoint him.

In the summer of 1897 the Governor forced Secretary of the Commonwealth Reeder and Deputy Attorney General Elkin to resign for siguing a bond during the session of the Legislature indemnifying the legislative employes against loss of salary by reason of the Governor refusing to sign an appropriation bill for that purpose. He appointed David Martin Secretary of the Commonwealth over two years before, and Wilbur F. Reeder, his law partner, to succeed Elkin.

During the last four years he had taken little active interest in politics. When Judge Pennypacker visited the fair grounds at Centre Hall, General Hastings presided at the meeting. The meeting was meagerly attended, and he privately admitted that he believed that Pattison would carry Centre county, and that it would return two Democratic members to the Legislature. His surmise was correct in both cases.

His indifference in political affairs after his retirement from office was due, it is said, to a conviction that Senator Quay was really opposed to his elevation to a Cabinet position under President McKinley. He looked forward, however, to re-entering the field of politics under new leadership, or becoming the leader himself upon the retirement of Senator Quay.

Governor Hastings married the eldest daughter of James H. Rankin, of Bellefonte. They had two daughters, Miss Helen R. and Miss Sara Hastings.

Bellefonte did honor to its beloved dead citizen Tuesday. All business places were closed, and the town had the appearance of a place that was observing a Sabbath day to the letter of the law.

At noon a public meeting under the auspices of the Centre County Bar was held in the Courthouse. Every seat was occupied. The judge's chair was filled with a great silk flag, in the center of which was a draped picture of General Hastings. The west walls of the court-room were beautifully draped in black. Judge and ex-Governor James A. Beaver presided and addresses eulogistic of the deceased were delivered by David Fortney, Judge Beaver, Judge Cyrus Gordon, of Clearfield, and Colonel John I. Rogers, of Philadelphia.

The funeral was managed in detail by Col. W. F. Reeder. Dr. Wilford P. Shriner, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Governor Hastings had been a member for years, delivered a brief address, following a simple eloquent prayer by Rev. W. A. Houck. The other speakers were Rev. Dr. William Lowrie, Rev. Dr. H. C. Holloway and Rev. Dr. George Edward Reed, president of Dickinson College.

As the funeral cortege proceeded on its way the Courthouse bell tolled at half-minute intervals, while at the same time in Harrisburg a salute of seventeen guns was fired.

There was a bitter wind blowing across the hills, but it did not deter a vast crowd from gathering around the grave. Company B, of Bellefonte, without music, acted as escort to the remains. The exercises at the grave were conducted by the Masons of Bellefonte. The impressive ritual was read by Colonel Wilbur F. Reeder.

The active pall bearers were John P. Harris, D. F. Fortney, Esq., Colonel J. L. Spangler, Hon. W. C. Heinle, F. W. Crider, Dr. George F. Harris, Ellis B. Orvis, Esq., John C. Miller, John Meese, Hon. J. H. Wetzel, Isaac Mitchell, James A McClain, L. T. Munson, Esq., Thomas A. Shoemaker, Esq., W. B. Mingle, Esq. and Colonel Wilbur F. Reeder.

The death of ex-Governor Hastings will cause sincere regret. He was a man of attractive qualities, of fine capacity and good ambitions, who had done the State varied and useful service; and was still young enough to have served it usefully again. His misfortune was to have become one of the many victims of that malign influence which we recognize in Pennsylvania as Quayism. Quay used him and abused him; beguiled him for his own purposes to Hasting's detriment; and, when he was no longer serviceable, turned on him and thrust him out of public life, as he had done with so many others, over whose wrecked careers he has pursued his triumphant way. It is not ungracious to recall the warning example at this time, for the measure of independence which he showed in the office of Governor and which turned the ruling power of the State against him will be remembered to his honor. In the town of Bellefonte, which has given three Governors to Pennsylvania, a sense of personal loss will be added to the general regret for his too early death, a loss that will be shared by many friends throughout the State to whom his manly qualities had endeared him.

FROM ILLINOIS.

C. P. McKinney Speaks Well of the State of His Adoption.

EDITOR REPORTER:—Southern Illinois, known as Egypt on account of its once seeming barrenness as compared with the rich alluvial soils of the broad prairies of the central and northern portions of the state, is not only proving to be a veritable Egypt in point of fertility, but in many respects having many points of excellence to recommend it to the home-seeker, not found in the richer counties of the north.

The timber, once considered a great hindrance to settlement, now finds a ready market at prices that in most cases pays for the land and improvements, and leaves a nice balance to the bank account of the owner. The rich deposits of bituminous coal underlying is also a source of great wealth and affords employment to thousands of men in mining and marketing the same.

The land when cleared grows diversified crops. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, beans and stock-peas grow and mature a better quality than in the northern part of the state, which depends largely on corn. Blue-grass grows equal to that in the famous blue-grass regions in Kentucky, and clover and timothy produce excellent crops of hay, making two crops a year, and clover frequently produces two crops of paying seed in one year. Corn does well on most soils and while not so abundant in yield as in the great corn-belt of central Illinois, is grown in sufficient quantities for home consumption.

Much attention is given to fruit and vegetable farming on the lands adjacent to the many railroads running north and south through the state, which, owing to the fine facilities for marketing these commodities which they afford, make it a very profitable industry. Beginning with strawberries, followed in turn by raspberries, blackberries, apples and pears. "Egypt" has an abundance of fruit that finds ready sale in northern markets from May until December. Vegetables of the garden variety are also abundantly grown, particularly the early varieties, and sold at paying prices to the producer. Melons receive no little attention and are quite a paying crop to those who understand their culture.

Being over two hundred miles south of Chicago and such an exceptionally fine grass country makes it an ideal stock and dairy country and much and increasing attention is paid to these industries.

Manufacturing interests are fast pushing into prominence and importance in this rapidly growing portion of this great state. With all these and many more advantages, which space does not permit me to enumerate, there are many who, failing to grasp the opportunities that surround them, move to lands of less fertility, fewer advantages and farther from market.

Land values depend largely on location and improvement, and range in the southern part of the state from ten to fifteen dollars per acre for unimproved land, to twenty to sixty dollars per acre for improved land. Ten dollar raw-land in southern Illinois is cheaper to the buyer than "Free land" in most of the western states and territories.

C. B. MCKINNEY,
Jan. 4, 1903. Irving, Illinois.

LOCALS.

Ladie's Fleece lined hose, with light colored feet—Garman's.

E. C. Harter and James Coldren, of Spring Mills, Wednesday drove to Mr. Coldren's below Pleasant Gap, and on their way stopped at the Reporter office to drop some of the "long green."

Judge Cyrus Gordon Friday at Clearfield handed down decisions in liquor license applications for 1903. He granted eight new licenses and also several old ones which were fought by the temperance people. Not a single old application was refused.

Fred. L. Christine, son of Rev. F. F. Christine, arrived in Centre Hall Wednesday afternoon. He is one of Carnegie's steel inspectors in one of the Duquesne rolling mills, a position that is paying him very well. Mr. Christine heartily grasped the hands of his many young friends, all of whom were somewhat surprised at the great development of his physique.

The Lock Haven Express announces that the marriage of J. H. Meyer, of Hiawatha, Kansas, and Mrs. Rachael Bell Shearer, widow of J. T. Shearer, of Lock Haven, will take place February 21, next. Mrs. Shearer, who was Miss Rachael Bell, and Mr. Meyer more than forty years ago sought each other's company when both lived at Spring Bank, Brush Valley, but had lost sight of each other until about a year ago when the latter was east. At that time their friendship was renewed, and last fall the prospective groom was again east. Mr. Meyer is well known in Penns and Brush Valleys

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The holiday season is over, but the shrewd business man continues to advertise.

Col. and Mrs. J. L. Spangler have taken up their residence for the winter in Philadelphia.

Ex-Sheriff and Mrs. B. F. Shaffer, of Nittany, last Tuesday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

The engagement has been announced of the Rev. Richard Crittenden, the Bellefonte missionary, and Mrs. Emily Van Billiard, of Bethlehem.

Rev. A. S. Baumgardner, of Loganton, and Mrs. Huldah Wertz, of Lewisburg, were married at the home of William Wertz, a resident of Lewisburg.

Mrs. Sarah J. Kerlin, of this place, Saturday attended the funeral of Luther Kerlin, in Bellefonte, and remained in that place over Sunday with friends.

During the year 1902, A. G. Archey, the register, issued three hundred and eighty-three marriage licenses. During the previous year, 1901, there were three hundred and fifty-three.

The employees of the Pennsylvania railroad company, who as members of the National Guard, did service in the coal regions, will be paid full time. This order will cost the Pennsylvania railroad company about $10,000.

Charles Baltzell, in Altoona, purchased the old postoffice building from the local lodge of Odd Fellows for $25,500. The building will be used as a banking house for the newly organized Bank of Altoona, capitalized at $80,000.

Mrs. Grace Alexander Reed, who during the past year has been in Keswick, California, is now a resident of Los Angeles, California. The change was occasioned on account of a strike in the copper mines, which temporarily closed all operations.

Clyde Thomas sold his property to Henry Bloom of near Pine Hall. Mr. Bloom expects to become a resident of State College in the spring. Mrs. Susan Erb has also disposed of her dwelling to Mrs. Dale, of Linden Hall. The price paid was $3,700.

Arthur B. Lee, of Colyer, advertises sale for February 20. Mr. Lee has secured employment with A. B. Farquhar, of York, an extensive manufacturer of implements and machinery of every description. He expects to move to York about the first of March.

Luther Kerlin, son of Mrs. Charles Eckenroth, of Bellefonte, by a former marriage, died in New York Thursday of last week. His body reached Bellefonte Friday, and the funeral took place Saturday afternoon from the residence of Charles Eckenroth. The deceased was a relative of the Kerlins in this place.

The ministers of Bellefonte have called a public meeting in the Court House, Monday evening next, with a view of purifying Bellefonte politics. The "good order and morals in a community might be improved by ministers giving their high calling their whole time and attention, but not by "mixing in politics."

Six and one-half inches of snow fell between midnight Saturday and Sunday 3 p. m. Sunday afternoon the wind shifted and came from the southeast; mercury rose perceptibly and for a short time a drizzling rain fell. Later a stiff, cold west wind piled the snow in many heaps. Monday morning the thermometer registered zero

Pierpont Morgan is undoubtedly the most fascinating figure before the world today. "Mr. Morgan, His Advisers and His Organization" are discussed at length in the January Cosmopolitan by John Brisben Walker, who spent ten days between Mr. Morgan's and Mr. John Mitchell's offices, in September, in the attempt to settle the coal strike.

Em. Bottorf, of Reedsville, while working at the Standard Steel works at Burnham, last Friday night came very near losing an eye. He was drilling out a set screw when the drill broke and struck him in the eye. Dr. Smith dressed it for him and has little hopes of saving the eye. Mr. Bottorf was formerly a resident of Colyer. He was taken to the Wills Eye Hospital on Saturday for treatment.

Several parties have been dickering for the whole or part of the large Hurston farm, east of Centre Hall. At one time there was only a difference of a few hundred dollars between buyer and purchaser of the entire tract, but the difference gains instead of diminishing. Later Messrs. D. K. Keller, M. M. Decker, Jacob Shearer, John Snyder and Perry Breon opened negotiations, each bidding for a parcel of the farm, but up to the present time no forfeit money has been paid.

HEALTHY WOMEN

Praise Pe-ru-na as a Cure for Colds and a Preventive of Catarrh.

MRS. M. J. BRINK

FIRST STAGE OF CATARRH.

A Serious Mistake Which Thousands Are Making.

The first stage of catarrh is what is commonly known as "catching cold." It may be in the head, nose, throat or lungs. Its beginning is sometimes so severe as to cause a chill and considerable fever, or it may be so slight as to not hinder a person from his usual business. In perhaps a majority of cases little or no attention is paid to the first stage of catarrh, and hence it is that nearly one-half of the people have chronic catarrh in some form.

To neglect a cold is to invite chronic catarrh. As soon as any one discovers the first symptoms of catching cold he should at once begin the use of Peruna according to directions on the bottle, and the cold is sure to pass away without leaving any bad effects.

Unless this is done the cold is almost sure to end in the second stage of catarrh, which is making so many lives miserable. If Peruna was taken every time one has a cold or cough, chronic catarrh would be practically an unknown disease.

Miss Elizabeth Uber, No. 57 Bassett street, Albany, N. Y., writes:

"I have always dreaded unsettled weather because of my extreme liability to catch cold, when a catarrhal trouble would quickly develop through my entire system, which it would take weeks to drive away. I am thankful to say that since I have taken PERUNA I do not have any reason to dread this any more. If I have been at all exposed to the damp, wet or cold weather, I take a dose or two of PERUNA, and it throws out any hint of sickness from my system."—Miss Elizabeth Uber.

Mrs. M. J. Brink, No. 320 Michigan avenue, St. Joseph, Mich., writes:

"This past winter during the wet and cold weather I caught a sudden and severe cold, which developed a catarrhal condition through my entire system, and so affected my general health that I was completely broken down, and became nervous and hysterical and unfit to supervise my home. My physician prescribed for me, but somehow his medicine did me no good. Reading of PERUNA I decided to try it. After I had taken but three bottles I found myself in fine health."—Mrs. M. J. Brink.

Sibyl A. Hadley, 26 Main street, Huntington, Ind., writes: "Last winter after getting my feet wet I began to cough, which gradually grew worse until my throat was sore and raw. Ordinary remedies did no help me and cough remedies nauseated me. Reading an advertisement

MISS SARA McGAHAN.

of what PERUNA could do, I decided to try a bottle, and you can imagine how glad I felt when it began to relieve me in a very short time. In less than two weeks I was completely cured."—Sibyl A. Hadley.

Miss Sarah McGahan, No. 197 3d street, Albany, N. Y., writes:

"A few months ago I suffered with a severe attack of influenza, which nothing seemed to relieve. My hearing became bad, my eyes became irritated and feverish. Nothing seemed right and nothing I ate tasted good. I took PERUNA and within two weeks I was perfectly well."—Sarah McGahan.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be glad to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Work of Private Detectives.

Doutless not one person in a thousand has a correct idea of the character or significance of this most singular outgrowth of ultra-civilized conditions. The detective connected with the police department is complimented by the press whenever he captures a gang of thieves or discovers an incendiary, but with the private detective the case is different. Long before he embarks in the business he must above all things, learn he deny himself the sweets of praise and the joys of fame. He must lay aside personal vanity, for his success lies not in forcing himself to the front, but remaining as much as possible in the background. He need have no fear that customers will forget him, for, like a six-shooter, a private detective is one of the things that, when needed, is required instanter—if not sooner. A modest sign, which the average well-behaved and well-conditioned person might pass every day for years without noticing, but which looms up as big as a barn to the jealous wife who wants her husband shadowed, is all the advertising he needs. He need not be alarmed for fear his clients will not find his room, and take a suite of large and conspicuous apartments in the front of the building he occupies, for when the man who is being bled and blackmailed starts out to hunt up a private detective he will find him if he has to get out a search warrant.

Tribe of Eskimos Found.

The remnant of a remarkable and hitherto lost tribe of Eskimos has recently been discovered on Southampton Island, at the extreme north end of Hudson Bay. It is said that until recently these people have never had an opportunity of seeing a white man. Their huts are built of the great jaws of whales, covered with skins. In the middle is an elevation, on which is a stone lamp used for lighting, heating, cooking, melting snow and drying clothes. The lamp is only a dish of whale oil, in which is a wick of dry moss. Indeed, the whale is the chief means by which these people live, the bones being utilized for making plates, cups and sledges, but they also use sledges and walrus tusks, with deer antlers for cross pieces. The tribe is almost extinct, as only some sixteen are left. They speak a dialect peculiar to themselves and are very daring hunters.

Tossed Coin for a Bride.

About two years ago a Boston beauty was beloved by two men, one a lawyer, the other a clergyman. Both had asked her hand, but she knew not to which one to give her heart. Accident brought the two together at a dinner party and the lady frankly told her swains she could not decide between them, and then, with a laugh, she asked if either had a silver quarter in his pocket. If so they might toss up and the winner she would marry. No sooner said than done and the coin rang down on the table. The lawyer won and she married him. In twelve months he died and recently the lady's friends received cards announcing her marriage to the minister.

The English Government is expected to issue the Transvaal loan in March.

Love and Yon Stars.

"But how can you be certain that you love me?" she asked as they finally got away from the crowd, and they were sure that nobody could overhear them.

"Darling!" he exclaimed, "how can you ask me that? Do you see yon stars?"

"Yes," she whispered, permitting him to draw her a little closer to him. "How splendid they seem!"

"How can I be sure they are above us? I know they are. In the same way I know that I love you as I have never loved before—as I will never love again."

"But," she answered, after a long, long sigh, "we are not sure that the stars are above us. They may really be below us. The earth is whirling in space, and we——"

"Ah, my sweet one," he interrupted, "never mind the stars. You know I got a divorce last week, don't you?"

"Yes," she murmured, snuggling yet a little closer.

"And we know that you've got one coming in a day or two, don't we?"

"Oh, my love," she said, "I am trembling so. But I'm glad. These are things we are sure of. I saw the judge on the car this afternoon and flirted with him all the way downtown. We shall be so happy, won't we, dearest?"

His head was bent downward. Their faces were very close together. But let us turn from the sacred scene.

She Took the Suite.

"In every house, Miss Powelson," said young Mr. Haybenslaw, with some agitation, "there is a spare room. It is kept for the use of some honored guest. In every heart, too"—and he laid his hand impulsively on his own—"there is a spare room——"

"And we find one, too, in so many heads!" she murmured.

"Miss Powelson—Irene!" the young man exclaimed, choking down a large and expansive lump of rising sighs, "in my heart there is a spare room sacredly set apart for you."

"Only one, Mr. Haybenslaw?" she asked dreamily.

"Do not mock me, Irene Powelson! It shall be a whole suite if you like. More than that! You shall have the entire premises, if you'll only say so, and if that isn't big enough we'll tear down and build bigger."

"This spare room—this suite of rooms, Arthur," said the maiden softly, "that you are speaking of—how—how are they furnished?"

"In first-class modern style, Irene," replied the young man, with a business-like ring in his voice. "Uncle Bullion died last week."

"Say no more, Arthur," whispered the lovely girl, as she pillowed her rich, blonde head on the young man's heart and listened to the wild thump! thump that resounded through its spare chambers. "I'll take them."

'Tis Ever Thus.

Borem—Hello! What's your rush?

Subbubs—I want to catch the 5.40 train.

Borem—But you're got over half an hour.

Subbubs—That's true, but I have to count upon being held up on my way to the station by three or four chumps who want to know what's my rush.

Female house servants command from $15 to $20 a month in South Africa.

A VERY FINE MUMMY.

Body of Priest Unearthed After Four Thousand Years.

The German Oriental society has been most successful in its explorations at Abu-Sir in Egypt, and most interesting "finds" were distributed among the Berlin museums during the month of October. One of the most important discoveries was a perfectly preserved mummy of Jen Em Jechvet, the high priest of the temple, who died about 2,000 years before Christ. The body was found in a family vault, which also contained the remains of his priest and reader and their wives. Only three tombs of such an age have been found in good preservation during the last century, and this is the first time that the contents have been brought safely to Europe. Jen lay in his coffin enveloped in a brown linen shroud, just as he had been placed there 4,000 years ago. In accordance with the fashion of the time, he has small side whiskers, and a longer tuft on his chin, and his eyes are made to appear unnaturally long by means of the careful application of rouge. The wig, which is large and parted down the middle, has a bluish tint verging on green, and must originally have been the color of lapis lazuli, in imitation of the hair worn by Egyptian gods. The mummy was lying slightly on the left side, as Egyptians sleep today, and the head rested on a support such as is still in use in the Soudan. The eyes are turned toward the rising sun. Two staffs were found beside the body, and a little wooden statue.

TOLD OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Shrewd Answers Given by Tots in Examinations.

The word "govern" was on the board and the pupils were asked to name derivatives therefrom. Governor was easy, and there were many who could give such examples of its use, as, "Mr. Bates is Governor. Mr. Crane is Governor," but when governable and ungovernable were mentioned there was no proper example of their use offered, as the children seemed to have no acquaintance with them at all. At last one held up a hand and said with confidence, "Oh, I know teacher. Gaston is ungovernable." Gaston was the defeated candidate for Governor of Massachusetts at the recent election.

On another day exercises in drawing being in order, one child was told to draw a person sitting in a chair. When called up some time after, she showed a sketch of a child, or a very small person, standing at the side of a chair, as tall only as the seat of the chair. "But," said the teacher, "why didn't you make this person sitting in the chair, as I told you to?" "Oh," said the child, "when you called me up I was just going to bend her."—Boston Transcript.

Steamfitters at Buffalo, N. Y., will receive an increase of 25 cents a day on April 1.

Chicago boasts of a ninety horse power gasoline street car.

IDEAS FOR THE FAIR ONES

WOMEN AND PHARMACY.

Miss May Cartledge, a Georgia woman, has the honor of being the first pharmacist of her sex in the Southern States. She has had this distinction thrust upon her, in that what appeared misfortune, but was the working of destiny for the higher development to which few without stress would attain.

Losing her father, a skilled and successful pharmacist, she beheld to her consternation his entire business devolve upon her. Her college course not yet completed, she shed her tears, crying out, woman fashion: "I can never do it!" and rose then to the situation. And with but six months of practical training, assumed control, with every department of the business—prescription work, bookkeeping, buying—under her personal supervision, studying the while, and successfully passing the examination before the State Pharmaceutical Board in Atlanta.

Ten days before the date set she came to this city and availed herself of a special course of lectures, which was all the outside preparation she had—the rest she did for herself while actively engaged in business. The examination she passed is on record as creditable to a high degree, and as opening up to women in the South a field hitherto not entered by them.

In every avenue there has had to be a "first woman." In pharmacy to one of such frail and delicate a physique the requirements of so strenuous and exacting a profession would have appeared to formidable; and to a less redoubtable spirit this might have been the case. For it is not acquired without the most concentrated application nor kept without practice. No young woman need think to take up pharmacy lightly—it will require the best that she is capable of, and where there is not physical endurance an indomitable will to take its place.

Miss Cartledge, after selling out her own business, and prior to accepting her present position, went for a short time into one of the largest pharmacies of the South. Her experience leads her to say that whatever her ability and mastery, since woman's strength is not commensurate with man's she cannot hope to go safely quite the same length without injury to her health. In a similar business where the hours are compatible with proper rest and recuperation there is no profession, perhaps, more suited to a fine sense of nicety and detail, which is the feminine instinct.

In the hospital where all work is systemized and the beauties of pharmacy—hand in hand with medicine—so finely brought out, the work is the most fascinating and satisfying.—Chicago Chronicle.

WHERE BABY REIGNS.

The wise mamma is the up-to-date one, even if she be a young one, and she realizes that no room in the house needs greater care than the one where baby reigns supreme.

This does not necessarily mean that the nursery should be an expensively furnished room, for it should not be. The simpler it is the better for the wee one who is growing to health and strength in it.

The first thought of the mother in selecting a place in which her wee ones are to be housed should be that its sanitation is perfect, and then let comfort be the thought to follow. The really homey, happy nursery is not a place of frills and lace, for what growing youngster does not scorn and squirm at starch?

The walls of the room should be covered with some coarse burlap, and the woodwork should be enameled. The burlap can easily be cleaned, and this is its great charm. In color it should be something cheerful, and for that reason ecru is always good. Not only does it have the feeling of sunlight in it, but all decorations look well on it. And on every nursery wall should be hung bright, gay-colored pictures, for it is remarkable at what an early age the wee ones begin to notice color.

The floor should be left uncarpeted. This is better for sleeping and also for play. In front of each little bed, however, a rug should be placed, and one may be laid in front of the fireplace, but for freedom of sport and games the rest of the floor should be undecorated.

Simple white muslin curtains may adorn the windows, but these should ever be well drawn back to admit every bit of light and sunshine that the world affords.

In the model nursery the crib never rocks, and neither does it boast of feather nor yet of down. The little mattress is made of fine curled hair, and so is the little pillow upon which the wee one sleeps.

The crib as well as the bassinet, is on a standard. This saves the mother from stooping, and from the backache that is sure to follow. A folding bathtub, made of rubber, is one of the accessories of the modern nursery. It is also well raised from the floor, and it is considered preferable to a porcelain one, as it can be easily carried to and fro, and is not cold to the touch.

For the older children there should be a long, broad deal table. This is splendid for their books and games. Of chairs there should be plenty, and if the room has not a closet in it, an old-fashioned wardrobe, with drawers in it, should be procured, not for their clothes, but for their toys and books. Tidiness and order should be one of the first things taught a child, and when the shadows of twilight come on each small man and each small woman should put away the playthings that have helped to make the day a joyous one.—New York American.

CARE FOR THE EYES.

Keep a shade over your lamp or gas burner.

Never read or sew in front of the light, window or door.

It is best to let the light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder.

Never sleep so that on first waking the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Never begin to read, write, or sew for several minutes after coming from darkness to light.

Do not use the eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate, whether twilight, moonlight or on cloudy days.

Finally, the moment you are instinctively prompted to rub your eyes that moment stop using them.

FASHIONS FOR COLLARS.

Fanciful collars, big and flat, are the vogue of the moment. They are charming in themselves and useful in renovating the bodice, and there really seems no end to the styles from which to choose. Some have the effect of a deep bertha, while others show the stole design so much the fashion. They are hand embroidered, trimmed with narrow velvet ribbons and appliqued with cloth and lace designs. Some are of lace, with an applique of embroidered chiffon roses, and others are of cloth, with a lace applique and an embroidered design in steel threads. In fact, they may be quite what one's fancy wishes to make them and still be the mode if only good taste is used in their fashioning.—Woman's Home Companion.

EMBROIDERIES ON SHOES.

White kid is used instead of satin as a foundation for embroideries, silver lined beads and silver paillettes. Kid shoes are more durable than satin, and do not tire the feet. Turquoise blend with gold on black shoes and on white, and emeralds are let into the gold stitchery. Black satin and kid shoes are worked with Rhine stones, finely cut jet and an admixture of steel paillettes. Jet and steel are very well worn. Embroidered butterflies appear on the toes of many beautiful shoes and graceful lace-like effects are produced by cord paillettes and gems. A great many embroidered bronze kid shoes are worn; they go so well with any dress.

CHIFFON LINING FOR LACE.

Try lining your lace collars and berthas with chiffon or tulle. The soft lining brings out all the beauty of the lace and is useful as well as ornamental, in that it preserves the delicate lacework. If you would line lace with chiffon, as it is done by the best dressmakers, cut a strip of chiffon the width of the lace and lay the lace over it. Do not have the chiffon wider than the lace nor wide enough to project beyond the figures. Use precisely as though it were not lined.

RIBBON TRIMMING.

Ribbon trimming is revived and is used in all styles. On some of the latest frocks ribbon is pleated in fine quillings. A white serge skirt has the ribbon slipped through the pleats and tied in bows in front. Any color can be used for the effect.

FASHION NOTES.

Broadtail and gray fox is an effective combination in the coat line.

Some beautiful low bodices are trimmed with triple folds of the material, with a large Renaissance jewel as a central ornament.

Chinchilla is used for trimming smart costumes of velvet in dark violet, gray and brown.

Embroidered hop sack is one of the new fabrics utilized for smart gowns.

Facings, revers, vests and cuffs of white or cream-colored cloth still appear on many of the stylish cloth costumes designed for special wear.

Some of the French and English tailors are lining Henrietta cloth, cashmere, vigogne, and the other light wool skirts with plaided silks—not the clan tartans, but patterns showing very novel and pretty color blendings.

BUDGET OF HUMOR

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

What makes people laugh? 'Tis a mystery great;
To solve it we struggle in vain.
We tell of the apples that small Johnny ate
And sing of his subsequent pain.
They describe his demise in a jocular way,
With phrases both flippant and pat,
And yet think it over and tell me, I pray,
Is there anything funny in that?

When Bridget, a lass who is honest and kind,
And willing and anxious to learn,
Endeavors to kindle the fire, but to find
That the fuel refuses to burn;
We laugh with a merriment softly serene
When the house in a ruin lies flat,
And she's blown to the clouds, 'cause she tried kerosene,
Is there anything funny in that?
—Washington Star.

FEMININE AMENITIES.

Miss Thirtyodd—I want to give my fiance a surprise on his birthday. Can't you suggest something?

Miss De Flypp—Well, you might tell him your age.

THE USUAL WAY.

He—How did you come to get interested in that story?

She—I liked the way it ended.—Detroit Free Press.

THE REJECTED ONE.

"Let me see," remarked the ignorant personage, "rime means frost, doesn't it?"

"Mine usually does," remarked the unsuccessful poet, absent-mindedly.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

OUR SOCIAL TERMINOLOGY.

Little Ethel (horrified)—We've invited too many children to our tea party. There isn't enough for them to get more than a bite each.

Little Dot (resignedly)—That's too bad. We'll have to call it a reception.—New York News.

NATURAL SEQUENCE.

"He seems down on everybody these days. What's the matter, do you think?"

"Oh, he's down on his luck."—Detroit Free Press.

GIVING HIM PRACTICE.

Aspiring Poet—I'll set the world ablaze yet.

His wife—I do hope you will, dear. Would you mind making a fire in the kitchen stove—just as a matter of practice, you know.

A STRONG MAN.

"Jaysmith is a strong man," said Tenspot.

"Indeed?" asked Goslin.

"Yes, I have seen him break a twenty-dolar gold piece."

"Ah, I presume you mean that he is a strong man financially."—Detroit Free Press.

A YOUNG HERO.

Mother—Why, Willie, you have been fighting again.

Willie—Yes, mother, but I was trying to protect a good little boy from being thrashed by a bad boy.

Mother—Well, that excuses you somewhat. Who was the good little boy you were protecting?

Willie—It was myself.—New York Times.

HUMAN NATURE?

"I wonder if Miggles is making any money writing books?"

"You can find out easily enough. Ask him if he would advise any of his friends to go to writing books for a living."

"And if he is successful himself he will say yes. I see."

"Not at all. If he is succeeding he will say no."—Chicago Herald.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

"Now, then," said the professor of logic, "give us all an idea of your knowledge of the question in plain words."

"Why—er—I'm afraid," stammered the student, "that I can't exactly—"

"Perhaps then you may give up an idea of your ignorance of it in any old words."—Philadelphia Press.

PARENTAL AGGRAVATIONS.

Johnny—I wish my folks would agree upon one thing, and not keep me all the time in a worry.

Tommy—What have they been doing now?

Mother won't let me stand on my head, and dad is all the time fussing because I wear my shoes out so fast.—Boston Transcript.

NO AGENCY IN IT.

Hicks—I didn't know you had gone in for literary work.

Gussie—Me? How?

Hicks—Jokely told me you collaborated with him on that character sketch of his about the chappie who continually says, "Bah, Jove."

Gussie—Oh, come now, bah Jove! I assuah you I had nothing to do with it. Stwange of him to tell you that, bah Jove!—Catholic Standard and Times.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Patents granted:—Henry Aiken, Pittsburg, roof structure; John C. Barrett, Washington, steam or hot water heater; Charles H. Brown, DuBois, cake or doughnut cutter; Charles A Daly, Carnot, air and gas mixer; Christian Filzer, Erie, hydrocarbon torch; Elmer E. Kerns, Bradford, gas and air regulating valve; James R. Klippelt, N. W. Jeffers and W. D. Bradford Pittsburg, automatic street railway switch; Willie S. Leehart, Bakersville wrench attachment; John E. Lewis, Avenue, machinery for pickling plate for coating with tin; James B. McCalin, Washington, telephone receiver holder; Patrick McDonald, Larimer, four-way cock; Francis McWilliams, Duquesne, tube extractor; John Mehlferber, Pittsburg, folding baby carriage; Camille Mercader, Pittsburg, piling apparatus also making seamless tubes or hollow articles; Burton B. Messer, Washington, ice cream freezer; James E. Patton, Pittsburg, game board.

These pensions were granted Pennsylvanians:—Thos. Leadbeater, Johnstown, $12; George Hotchkiss, Pittsfield, $12; Thomas J. Baker, Newry, $12; John Wilson Shields, Gilpin, $10; Lewis W. Feistel, New Salen, $8; Godfrey K. Biber, Charleryi, $10; Smith N Brown, Youngsville, $10; William J. McKee, Butler, $8; Peter Gensler, Bloserville, $8; Thaddeus B. Webb, Mifflintown, $12; Jacob Kohler, Bowmansdale, $12; Elizabeth Freeman, McKeesport, $8; Ellen Baset, Corry, $8; Emily A. Keen, Shermansville, $8; Frederick O. Dupont, Rockford, $8; Casper L. Gelnett, Dubois, $10; William A. Cavett, East Smithfield, $17; Graffius Weston, Port Matilda, $17; Henry H. Rhodes, East Brook, $24; Thomas S. Hall, Allegheny, $8; Alfred B. Lamason, Mapleton depot, $30; Jonathan W. Clark, Dubois, $8; Charles Simpkins, Petersburg, $14; John Sumpman, Mt. Joy, $24; Susan McLaughlin, New Haven, $8; Catherine Wilson, New Castle, $8; Adelaide B. Kinter, Marion Center, $8; Helen C. Carroll, Bradford, $12.

At the Reading Company's Burnside breaker, Shamokin, a powder keg, supposed to be empty, was dumped from a wagon into the dump chute of the breaker. The keg bounded down to the bottom of the chute, but before it could fall into the iron rollers which crush the coal is was picked up and flung into the rock chute. Once more the keg rolled down to the bottom, and lay there until John A. Otto found it. He thought it would make an excellent coal bucket and pried off the top, when he found the inside almost filled with dynamite. In all there were thirty-five sticks of the explosive. How the dynamite came to be placed in the wagon is unknown.

A grain of corn lodged in the ear of a little daughter of J. M. Stambaugh, of Oneida Township, a few days ago and her parents were unable to remove it. Mr. Stambaugh told his wife he did not think it would hurt the girl if the kernel was allowed to remain in her ear. To prove this he put a grain of corn in his own ear. His ear soon became inflamed, and the frightened man and his daughter hastened to a physician. The latter soon relieved the girl, but it took two doctors to extract the kernel from the ear of the father. He says he will make no more experiments of this kind.

With his train going at a good speed, Engineer Heller stuck his head out of the cab window on his run from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, to watch the signal tower lights. As he did so his head came in contact with an iron rod projecting from a freight car and he was almost knocked out of the cab. His forehead was cut and he was otherwise hurt, but he clung to the throttle until Bethlehem was reached, when he fell unconscious.

Because of a clairvoyant's statement the body of John Tine, Jr., was exhumed at Dubois by direction of his sister, and the discovery was made that what was supposed to be an accidental death was in reality a murder. The body was found on November 10 lying along the tracks of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad. A train had passed over the body, cutting it in two at the hips. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death and the body was interred in St. Catharine's Cemetery.

Harvey M. Braucher, an 18-year-old school teacher of Albany Township, was arrested at Reading and held in $500 bail for a hearing on the charge of aggravated assault and battery. William E. Snyder, a 13-year-old pupil, charges that because he came to school a few minutes late the teacher accused him of interrupting the prayer and severely beat him with a branch of a cherry tree. The boy's back, it is alleged, is covered with black and blue stripes.

Rose Skolsky, 39 years old, of McKeesport, was found dead in bed at her home.

Charles Hastings, 54 years old, of Ross township, while on his way to take a train at Avalon, fell on the ice and fractured his skull. His condition is serious.

Harry Henderson, 9 years old, of Allegheny, who had one eye destroyed July 4, was struck on the other eye by a snowball Wednesday, and the sight of it destroyed, leaving him totally blind.

William Roth, of Allegheny, died at the West Penn hospital as the result of a fall from a roof on December 2. Roth was a roofer and was making repairs.

The clothing store of J. P. Lintner at Blairsville, was robbed of overcoats to the value of $150.

The 4-year-old-son of Emil Anderson, at New Castle, was scalded to death by falling into a tub of boiling water.

A trolley car of the Pottsville Union Traction Company, running from Orwigsburg to Schuylkill Haven, left the rails and hung over the brink of a fifteen-foot embankment, blocking the tracks of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway. There were but two passengers, George Partz and John Holly, both of Pottsville, with Conductor Thomas Burger, in the car at the time. All three were badly bruised, and when they attempted to make their exit found it was impossible to open the doors. Fearing that they might be run down by a train they kicked the glass out of several windows and made their escape.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

"Despite the interruption of taking inventories and other disturbing elements incidental to the closing of the old year, the past week has been far from dull. Consumers were were not perceptibly lessening purchases, while the approach of higher freight rates accelerated shipment of goods. Transporting facilities continue utterly inadequate. New wage scales have become effective, largely enhancing the purchasing power of the people.

The new year opens with every prospect of exceptional activity in all branches of business. Railway earnings thus far available for December show a gain of 7.7 per cent. over 1901, notwithstanding the heavy loss of coal traffic.

"The question of higher freight rates complicated the situation regarding iron and steel, but new orders are constantly coming forward. Quotations of all products in this indusutry are fully maintained, with a tendency toward still higher prices because of freights and fuel. The first advance is expected to occur in wire nails.

"No new features have developed in the footwear situation, prices remaining firm and order books full. Aside from a slight reaction in union backs, the leather market is strong, hemlock sole receiving the additional support of exceptionally heavy exports to Europe. Domestic hides are dull, prices again declining. Textile mills are busy, with only a hand to mouth home demand for cotton goods, but export buying for China continues large.

"Farm products weakened as visible supplies increased, and reports from the West indicate that much more grain is offered for shipment than the railroads will accept. Exports of corn are steadily gaining. For the week at Atlantic ports 2,335,403 bushels were sent out, compared with only 347,193 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago. Atlantic exports of wheat, including flour, amounted to only 1,495,061 bushels, against 2,705,044 a year ago, and arrivals at interior cities were 3,775,265 bushels compared with 3,236,369 bushels last year.

"Wool tends upward, shipments to the mills continuing heavy and inquiries numerous."

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, $3 25a3.45; best Patent, $4.65; choice Family, $3.90.

Wheat—New York No. 2. 79c; Philadelphia No 2, 76¼a76½c; Baltimore No 2 77¾c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 58c; Philadelphia No. 2, 50¾a51c; Baltimore No. 2, 51½c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 38½c; Philadelphia No. 2, 41c; Baltimore No 2, 40c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $17.50a18.00; No. 2 timothy, $16.50a17.00; No. 3 timothy $14.50a15.50

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples per brl, fancy $2 75@3 25; fair to good per brl, 1 50@$2 50; Cabbages, Domestic, per ton, $7.00a8.00. Celery, per doz. 15@30c; Eggplants, native, per 100, $1 50@2 00; Grapes, basket, 12a16c Lettuce, native, per bu box, $1 00c@1 5c Onions, Maryland and Pennsylvania yellow, per bu, 65@70c.

Potatoes, White, per bu 60a65c; Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu 60a65c; New York, per bu 63a65c; sweets, per brl $2 25a2.50

Butter, Separator, 30a31c; Gathered cream, 28a29c; prints, 1-lb 31a32c; Rolls 2-lb, 30a31c; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., 28a29c.

Eggs, Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 26a26½c.

Cheese, Large, 60-lb, 13a13¼c; medium, 36-lb, 13a13¾; picnics, 23-lb 13¾a13¾c.

Live Poultry, Hens, 11a11½c; old roosters, each 25a30c; Turkeys, 13a14c; Ducks, 11a12c

Hides, Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60-lbs and up, close selection, 12½a12¾c; cows and light steers 9a9¾c.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 10¼c; bulk shoulders, 10¼c; bulk bellies, 11½c; bulk ham butts, 10¾c; bacon clear rib sides, 10¾c; bacon shoulders, 11¼c; sugar-cured breasts, 13¾c; sugar-cured shoulders, 11¾c; sugar-cured California hams, 10¾c; hams canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs. and under, 14¼c; refined lard tierces, bris and 50 lb cans, gross, 11c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Cattle, Mostly 15a20c lower, good to prime steers $5 40a6 40; medium $2 75a5 00; stockers and feeders $2 40a4 40; cows, $1 50a4 60; heifers $2 00a 4 75; Texas-fed steers $3 75a 5.00 Hogs, Mixed and butchers $4 50a6 20; good to choice, heavy $6 45a6 75; Sheep, sheep and lambs slow to lower; good to choice whethers $4 00a4 40; Western sheep $4 25a4 50.

East Liberty, Cattle steady; choice $5 75a5 90; prime $5 40a5 60. Hogs, prime heavy $6 60a6 65, mediums $6 50; heavy Yorkers $6 30a6 50. Sheep steady, Best wethers $4 00a4 20 culls and common $1 50a2 00; choice lambs $5 60a5 85.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Cigarmakers at Dodge county, Wis., will organize a union.

Boot and shoe workers at Omaha Neb., have formed a union.

Female house servants command from $15 to $20 a month in South Africa.

Steamfitters at Buffalo, N. Y., will receive an increase of 25 cents a day on April 1.

Trades unions at Everett, Wash., have built a home for themselves at a cost of $4,000.

It is estimated that non-union men do not represent more than 20 per cent of the various trades.

Employes of the Memphis (Tenn.) street railway company have secured an advance of one cent an hour.

No child, young girl or woman can be employed more than 60 hours a week in Canada, and the law is strictly enforced.

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

It is pure.

It is gentle.

It is pleasant.

It is efficacious.

It is not expensive.

It is good for children.

It is excellent for ladies.

It is convenient for business men.

It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.

It is used by millions of families the world over.

It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.

If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

Because

Its component parts are all wholesome.
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants.
It contains the carminative principles of plants.
It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.
All are delicately blended.
All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the orginality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects — buy the genuine.

Manufactured by

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Garfield's Nomination.

At the Republican national convention in 1880 the Blaine Half-Breeds (to use the nomenclature of the day) and the Grant Stalwarts, 306 in number, hugged each other in a death grapple. They crushed each other and Garfield scampered off with the nomination for president. When leaving Washington to attend the convention as leader of the Sherman delegates, Garfield was asked by John Randolph Tucker of Virginia: "Whom are you going to nominate?" Garfield is said to have loved Ran. Tucker. They were far asunder in politics, but there were love and affection and intellectual kinship between the Virginian and the Ohioan. Garfield put his arm around Tucker's shoulders and whispered: "Keep your eyes on me." And so it was. Garfield became President and Blaine took the secretaryship of state, "to keep his hand on the helm," his friends said. "To watch the Peruvian guano beds," his enemies replied.—Washington Letter to Richmond (Va.) Times.

Book of Comfort for Mourners.

Quite a successful business by preparing obituary albums has been built up by a New York man. He has 1,500 daily newspapers from different cities of the country, and clips from them obituary notices. Then he approaches surviving relatives to see if they will not buy an album prepared from these notices, and the letters of condolence they may have received. He has fixed prices for everything. Each obituary clipping is 5 cents. Telegrams and cards are 10 cents. Mrs. John W. Mackay has two or three albums prepared from the notices about her husband. There were over 6,000 clippings about him. Samuel D. Babcock and Bert Reiss were also subjects for voluminous albums.

Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."
D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take. It's too risky to wait until you have consumption. If you are coughing today, get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A Golden Rule of Agriculture:

Be good to your land and your crop will be good. Plenty of

Potash

in the fertilizer spells quality and quantity in the harvest. Write us and we will send you, *free*, by next mail, our money winning books.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau Street,
New York.

THE RAILROADS OF AUSTRALIA

There Seems to Be Something Wrong With the System.

Not long ago the state railway authorities in Melbourne, Australia, had to investigate a case of a guard's leaving his van, walking along the footplates, clambering up the engine, and making a furious assault upon the driver, the train going at full speed all the while. They are now inquiring into another curious incident. In this case somebody forgot to fix the couplings between the engine and the train. When the signal was given the engine steamed out of the station by itself, leaving carriages and passengers in the lurch. Guard, stationmaster, porters and spectators yelled, but without effect. The engine ran for six miles before it was discovered that it had nothing behind it. The most disquieting feature of the incident was that it passed several signal boxes without receiving any warning to stop.

The average lake trout lays 6,000 eggs each season, and the whitefish a greater number.

There are more things done without motive in this world than are dreamed of by the police department.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Constipation, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists', 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Museums are much in favor in Russia. Even in Siberia nearly every town of 10,000 inhabitants has one.

A Scientific Note.

The professor's boy had been obstreperous all the evening, and finally forbearance ceased to be a virtue.

"Here," said the professor, as he took the boy under his arm and started up the stairs, "is where you see the eclipse of the son."

Shortly thereafter the guests remarked among themselves that they never knew an eclipse was such a noisy affair.

SERMONS TO THE PURITANS.

Thought Themselves Wronged If the Preaching Was Not Long.

At Lorimer hall, Tremont temple, Monday evening, at the monthly meeting of the Congregational club, Leon H. Vincent spoke on "Kings of the Colonial Pulpit," giving a history of the Mather family and their habits.

He said the Puritans were always craving for learning and wisdom, and that they had no sooner landed in America than they began making books. The continual studiousness of the Puritans, said Mr. Vincent, is what makes New England to-day the great hive of books and authors. Besides studying the Puritans spent their spare time in persecuting heretics and drinking strong drinks, but the only habit of the three that has clung to their descendants is that of reading.

The sermons were long-winded, and in an hour the minister usually only got started: An old record says: "Mr. Hooker preached two hours and seventeen minutes while not feeling well. How long he would have talked if he was in good health! A Harvard student wrote of a minister that preached to the students: "He preached two hours, and much to our regret, he had to stop." The people paid to hear sermons on the tacit condition that the preacher would speak a certain length of time. The audience would look at the sandglass to see that they got their money's worth.

Mr. Vincent said Cotton Mather was probably the smartest boy in the family, and at the age of eighteen he had received his degree from his own father, Richard, President of Harvard. The subject of his thesis was "Hebrew, Vowel Points are Divine in Origin."

Hazarding a Guess.

"This is the laundry," said the agent who was showing them through the house. "Here, you see, are stationary washtubs."

"Ah! why do you call them stationary?" inquired the bride-to-be; "is it because colored goods won't run in them?"

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In order to deepen the River Thames, in England, the conservators have determined to expend a sum of $270,000 on dredging the river.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Hope should always be supplied with a parachute to let a man down easy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

When tears do not avail a woman she wishes she were a man and could swear

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900

Footprints in the sands of time will be out of date when we get aerial navigation

Old Sofas, Backs of Chairs, etc., can be dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

When a man pays as he goes he always gets a welcome back.

The Idea of Cold.

Maurice Grau tells a story about a sheriff from Dawson City, who crossed with him from Europe recently. A smoking cabin group was discussing the eccentricities of the American climate. This was resented by the Sheriff.

"I don't understand," he remarked, "why Americans persist in talking against their own country. It gives persons on the other side a very wrong impression. Why, everywhere I went I was asked about the intense cold in the Klondike. I contradicted it, of course.

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Feetache
All Bodily Aches
AND

CONQUERS PAIN.

Rheumacide

Cures Rheumatism and Sciatica by neutralizing the acids in the blood and driving them out of the system. Is far better than the best blood purifier. All blood diseases yield promptly to this great remedy.

In the fall-winter of 1900 I was afflicted with Sciatic Rheumatism, so much so that I had to use a cane to assist me in walking. Upon sitting down, there was no ease to my thigh, and the only position in which I could bear my leg was straight out in front of me, while in a reclining position. Realizing the nature of the disease, I began treatment at once, but received no relief until induced by Mr. J. T. Doster, of Greenville, of the drug firm of Bruce & Doster, to take "RHEUMACIDE." I purchased a bottle from them under the guarantee of Mr. Doster that if 3 bottles did not cure me the money would be refunded. One bottle relieved me, and I have had no touch of rheumatism since that time.

W. A. Palmer, who lived here at the time (1901), was down with a severe attack of rheumatism, and for six weeks had to be turned in bed on a sheet. After the use of several bottles of RHEUMACIDE, he was pronounced well by the attending physician, who is a great believer in the efficacy of your medicine.

Yours truly, J. L. O. THOMPSON, Editor *Pickens Sentinel*, Pickens, S. C.

All Druggists, or expressage prepaid, Price $1.00.

Bobbitt Chemical Co., - - Baltimore, Md.

True valor knows when to run.

Cascarets 10c
CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c 25c. 50c. All Druggists

Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

NEW PENSION LAWS. Act of June 27, 1902 pensions certain survivors and their widows of the Indian wars from 1817 to 1858. We will pay $5.00 for every good Contract Claim under this act. Act of July 1, 1902 pensions certain soldiers who had prior confederate service, also who may be charged with desertion. No pension no fee. Advice free. For blanks and full instructions, address the W. H. Wills Pension Agency, Wells Building, 311 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Twenty years practice in Washington. Copies of the laws sent for 2 cents.

25 CTS. FISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 State Street, New York City.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
STRAWBERRY PLANTS,
SHRUBS, ROSES,
GRAPE VINES, ASPARAGUS, ETC.
Catalogue sent on application.
J. B. WATKINS & BRO.,
HALLSBORO, VA.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER IT PAYS

USE TAYLOR'S Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein nature's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, LaGrippe all Throat and Lung Troubles. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. All Druggists. 25c, 50c and $1.00.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1903.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE—1903.

Bellefonte, N. W., John Trafford.
" S. W., P. H. Garrity.
" W. W., George R. Meek.
Centre Hall, F. W. Bradford.
Howard, Abram Weber.
Milesburg, George Noll.
Millheim, F. P. Musser.
Philipsburg, First W., J. W. Lukens.
" Second W., Ira Howe.
" Third W., Edward C. Jones.
South Philipsburg, C. D. Dutcher.
State College, M. S. McDowell.
Unionville, George W. Rumbarger.
Benner, N., L. C. Rearick, Bellefonte.
Benner, S., J. F. Hoy, Bellefonte.
Boggs, N., Ira P. Confer, Yarnell.
Boggs, E., G. H. Leyman, Roland.
Boggs, W., Lewis Alkey, Milesburg.
College Twp., I. J. Dreese, Lemont.
Curtin, William Quay, Romola.
Ferguson, E. P., W. H. Fry, Pine Grove Mills.
Ferguson, W. P., Franklin Bowersox, Penn. Fur.
Gregg, N. P., George W. Ream, Penn Cave.
Gregg, E. P., Frank Fisher, Penn Hall.
Gregg, W. P., John Smith, Spring Mills.
Haines, E. P., E. M. Boon, Feidler.
Haines, W. P., Ralph Stover, Aaronsburg.
Halfmoon, J. H. Griffith, Stormstown.
Harris, Oscar Stover, Boalsburg.
Howard, Jerry Glenn, Mt. Eagle.
Huston, R. D. Ardery, Martha.
Liberty, B. S. Brown, Blanchard.
Marion, J. W. Orr, Walker.
Miles, E., Jerry Brungart, Wolf's Store.
Miles, M., W. W. Hackman, Rebersburg.
Miles, W., A. J. Hazel, Madisonburg.
Patton, T. M. Huey, Waddle.
Penn, W. F. Smith, Millheim.
Potter, S., F. A. Carson, Potters Mills.
Potter, N., David K. Keller, Centre Hall.
Potter, W., James W. Spangler, Tusseyville.
Rush, N., W. E. Frank, Philipsburg.
Rush, S., C. T. Kennedy, Retort.
Snow Shoe, E., J. D. Brown, Snow Shoe.
Snow Shoe, W., Wm. Kerin, Moshannon.
Spring, N., James C. Carson, Bellefonte.
Spring, S., Henry Gentzel, Pleasant Gap.
Spring W., John Dunlap, Bellefonte.
Taylor, James F. Goss, Hannah.
Union, S. K. Emerick, Fleming.
Walker, E., J. H. Beck, Nittany.
Walker, M., J. D. Miller, Hublersburg.
Walker, W., Albert Shaffer, Zion.
Worth, C. C. Woodring, Port Matilda.
Secretaries: CYRUS BRUNGART, Chairman.
L. A. SHAFFER.
J. K. JOHNSON.

Spring Mills.

The new bridge over Sinking Creek erected by T. B. Jamison, is certainly a very substantial structure and is far in advance of the specifications. According to that article, the logs to be used for cross pieces were to be a certain number of inches square. This Mr. Jamison deemed insufficient and not giving proper strength, so he used much heavier timber. The iron rods holding the supports he considered entirely too light, and substituted more substantial ones. In fact, in building the bridge he exercised his own judgment, improving and substituting whenever he considered it advisable, regardless of the specifications. At the time of the building the weather was extremely cold and stormy, but not to be delayed an hour longer than necessary he paid his workmen extra wages to continue the work, in order to throw the bridge across the stream as expeditiously as possible. Mr. Jamison erected a bridge far in advance of the specifications and had it open for travel in less than five days after he had commenced operations, and simply received for his work the amount he had contracted for with the supervisors, although he had expended over twenty-five dollars more than his contract called for. But the Colonel was determined to have a safe and solid bridge, one to his credit, even if he lost time and money by the operation. Mr. Jamison is also the old reliable insurance agent of the village, and of course was interested in the recent fire. He received a check payable to Wm. Musser, whom he had insured and who had lost everything by the fire. Mr. Musser received his insurance in less than a week after the destruction of his place of business—not every company is that prompt in settlements.

Rev. Rearick will conduct the Y. M. C. A. in the M. E church on Sunday morning next at 10:30 o'clock. Subject, "Faith and Works;" everybody cordially invited.

Howard Rossman has resumed business in the old postoffice building, which he had fitted up for that purpose, occupying the first and second floors, and has both rooms well stocked with very desirable goods. The quarters are only temporary as he will occupy the new building which Wm. Pealer will erect on the old site as soon as the weather permits

Quite a number of citizens from this place attended the funeral of General Hastings on Tuesday last.

All the merchants report a satisfactory business during last year; the volume of business was considerably greater, but the profits hardly corresponded. Mr. Ripka, of Centre Hill, has rented the brick store owned and formerly occupied by G. H. Long, and will commence business in a few weeks.

The ceiling in the Lutheran church was placed recently. It is very pretty and durable.

Hon. Wm. M. Allison has been ill since Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Charles P. Long is ill with pneumonia.

Free Cure for Sick Headache.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are a certain cure for sick headache. If taken as soon as the first indication of the disease appears they will prevent the attack. Get a free sample at C. W. Swartz's, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson's, Potters Mills; C. J. Finkle's, Spring Mills, and give them a trial.

Potters Mills.

Mrs. Mary McKinney went to Altoona some time ago to consult a doctor there in regard to a sore on her side; all hope for her recovery.

Kelley Harshbarger has his eye on the party who stole his chickens and if they don't soon come and pay for them there will be an expensive war with headquarters at fort Taylor.

John Strong just received a load of fresh oyster shells which he will furnish ready-ground to persons wanting any. John is in the chicken business, keeps a stove in his chicken house, and passes all his spare time there.

Richley Bros. cut a log on their saw mill on top of the mountain that made two thousand and eighteen feet of lumber.

The up-town scribe said John Wilkinson caught a catamount; come off, it was only a wildcat.

Neff Bros. are doing quite a business at their mill in this place in the way of chopping grain and sawing long wood into short lengths for stove use.

There were two fellows caught at Mr. Bebelhimer's apple hole; look out or there will be trouble.

Amos Alexander's house is under quarantine; almost the entire family is down with scarlet fever.

J. R. Bible was in town Saturday delivering feed for the people in the prop business.

If there is anything you want to know just ask Daddy Goodwin, he is posted on anything; the old gentleman has traveled all over the country and has seen and heard more than he can remember.

J. R. Close purchased a fine young horse; hope he will have better luck with this one. John is quite a jockey and is always ready for a trade.

R. J. Smetzler has a dandy pair of fox hounds but is afraid to take them out; don't know why unless he is afraid he will find them in his traps with their hides off.

Cal. Ruhl was in a knotty business the other day, he was hauling knotty logs.

Jacob Auman, the expert dynamiter while working on the telephone line shooting holes, slipped and partly fell in after the fuse was lighted, but got out just in time to avoid an accident.

F. A. Carson, merchant of this place keeps a good line of goods of all kinds, except Growler tobacco. Now place your order or there will be trouble with the smokers.

J. F. Stover must be in the hound business; he was trying to sell a good fox hound but could not give his pedigree.

Clark Bible is now climbing telephone poles for the Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Some persons in this town want to know if there is a living in trapping; just ask the trappers they will tell you.

Rev. Haven on his way from Spring Mills to Sprucetown Monday, upset in a snow drift; his horse ran away and did considerable damage to the sleigh.

Mrs. McClenahan and daughter Cora returned from Altoona; Miss Cora will go back to Altoona, where she has a position with the telephone company.

Mabelle Smith, of this place, and Asher Stahl, of Centre Hall, were married last Wednesday evening in the Methodist church at Sprucetown, by Rev. Haven. Mr. Stahl is to be congratulated for choosing such an accomplished young lady as a helpmeet. Their many friends wish them a long and prosperous life.

Ray Burns, Pittsburg; Miss Ruth Swabb, of Aaronsburg. Miss Acker and Mrs. Frank Carson spent Friday evening at the home of Dr. Alexander.

Mrs. H. S. Alexander, Mrs. James Stover and Mrs. David Boone spent last Thursday at the home of Edward Bubb.

Colyer.

Tuesday evening at six o'clock, Wm. Long and Miss Elizabeth Koontz, both of Milroy, were joined in marriage at the home of the groom's parents at this place. About thirty guests were present to witness the ceremony. The feast that followed the ceremony and congratulations was no small part of the program. The bride was the recipient of many useful presents from those present. The young people have the best wishes of their many friends.

Ray Burns and Miss Ruth Swabb, of Aaronsburg, were guests at the home of Dr. S. H. Alexander Friday evening.

Wm. Ishler is wearing a broad smile and says a little girl came to his home to stay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moyer and daughters entertained thirty-two young people from Colyer and Potters Mills on Thursday evening. All returned home having spent a very pleasant evening.

Miss Ruth Swabb returned to her home in Aaronsburg, after having spent several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Arthur Lee.

W. F. Rockey filled his ice house with some of the finest ice taken from this pond, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday; he had twelve men engaged to help him.

Get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets at C. W. Swartz's, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson's, Potters Mills; C. J Finkle's, Spring Mills. They are easier to take and more pleasant in effect than pills. Then their use is not followed by constipation as is often the case with pills. Regular size, 25c. per box.

Farmers Mills.

Paul T. Rearick and wife spent several nights at his mother's home last week.

The steam saw mill is making things boom in the hollow; good time is made.

Farmers are busy hauling their grain to market.

Miller Goodhart baled over twenty-four tons of hay; Cummings Bros. did the work.

D. H. Rearick will move to his own farm in Georges Valley in the spring.

Wm. Hagen will move in the Jacob Neidigh house in the swamp.

Mervin Homan's funeral was well attended Monday forenoon.

Harvey M. Horner will move to Georges Valley, in Simon Hennigh's tenement house and work for D. H. Rearick.

No school at this place and the pike on Monday, on account of the funeral of Mervin Homan, the teachers being pall-bearers.

John Rishel is slowly improving from his illness and gained five pounds in the last few days.

Woodward.

Harvey Hoover's mourn the death of their infant son. The funeral took place Wednesday.

Oliver Hosterman, of Pittsburg, came home ill last week.

Quite a number from this place attended the union meeting at Fiedler Sunday evening.

Wilson Ard, who had been employed at Harrisburg for the last few months, returned home last week.

Calvin Eby and J. D. Snyder made a trip to Yeagertown and Lewistown on Monday.

J. C. F. Motz, of Monessen, after spending a few weeks with his mother, returned on Friday.

Oak Hall.

The farmers are busy harvesting their ice crop. It is about nine inches thick.

E. K. Smith made a business trip to Centre Hall Saturday morning.

Miss Mary Etters is able to be out again.

A. W. Dale purchased the Kramer property, occupied by Jacob Klinger, for $700.

Our enterprising teachers will attend the institute at Centre Hall next Saturday.

Wesley Tate spent Saturday afternoon at Centre Hall.

Protracted meeting is in progress at Lemont in the Evangelical church.

Boalsburg Lodge I. O. O. F. will banquet in their hall Friday evening.

It would be better for the boys if their parents would keep them at home in the evening instead of allowing them to spend their spare time on the street.

Aaronsburg.

The Eureka Athletic Boxing club of Aaronsburg received a set of boxing gloves one day last week, and are now holding nightly exhibitions in a room above Wm. Thossells blacksmith shop. The boys report having a fine time, and the bloody noses and stiff limbs are the best evidence, but so far they take it cool, and when one is knocked out another is ready to take his place.

Sara Kline has returned from a pleasant trip to Lock Haven and Bellefonte.

Wm. B. Mingle, of Centre Hall, made a business trip to the burg one day last week.

Walter Orwig has gone to Altoona where he expects to find employment.

Miss Electa Stover while on the way home from the post office last Saturday evening took suddenly ill. She became unconscious, and it was necessary to carry her to her home. Dr. C. S. Musser was summoned, and at present she is much improved.

Nittany Mountain.

Boo! but it is cold.

The Houser Brothers were digging a well on their timber land preparatory to moving their shingle mill on the tract, but the cold weather stopped the work.

George W. Noll, who has been sick with typhoid fever, is on the mend.

Cal. Horner was helping John Moore saw wood one day last week.

William Parker is a busy man chopping wood and hauling it to Centre Hall, where he finds ready sale for it.

Newton Garver has added a housekeeper to his home. All wish him happiness in his venture.

Mrs. Kate Horner had a nice lot of wood hauled last week

Robert Smith is again working at McNitt Brothers & Co's. stave mill.

Samuel Gingerich and Adam Rhodes cut the last of the trees on the piece of ground Mr. Gingerich bought of Henry Potter.

Mrs. Johanna Soderholm, of Fergus Falls, Minn., fell and dislocated her shoulder. She had a surgeon get it back in place as soon as possible, but it was quite sore and pained her very much. Her son mentioned that he had seen Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised for sprains and soreness, and she asked him to buy her a bottle of it which he did. It quickly relieved her and enabled her to sleep which she had not done for several days. The son was so much pleased with the relief it gave his mother that he has since recommended it to many others. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. J. Finkle, Spring Mills.

Continued from first page.

especially in the manuel of arms.

Books on military tactics and manoeuvres were furnished and officers and men were required to study them assiduously. In consequence of this schooling the regiment became one of the best drilled and most reliable fighting regiments in the service.

Confederate Raiders had been quite active at this time cutting communications between Washington and the north, by burning bridges on the N. C. railroad, the direct line between Baltimore and Harrisburg, Pa. The 148th P. V, was sent here to guard this line against these bridge burning raids of the Confederates; and in the mean time to be educated and trained in the art of war, in all its details.

A few days were devoted to putting up our camp and commissary, headquarters establishments and camp "annexes" generally; this done, the chief business was drill daily, except Sundays, when we had inspection at nine A. M., Divine Services at ten and dress parade at five P. M.

The regiment was made up of remarkably good material for soldiers, easily controlled and making very rapid progress in discipline. Everything had to be "just so." One evening the regiment turned out for dress parade; all the companies in position, guides still out and all dressed on Company "A" at the right; the regiment was in beautiful allignment; but still the colonel was not satisfied; we waited to hear the command, "guides post!" but it came not; the colonel pointed to company "F," the second on the right; the orderly of that company sighted along the company front and discovered the trouble; he shouted: Stringfellow! take in your big belly; Stringfellow obeyed, the colonel was satisfied; he gave the command, "guides post!" and dress parade went on.

In the early days of our soldier life at Camp Beaver, at Cockeysville, Md., as regards custom and usage in war we men and officers were as green as the grass we trod and many ludicrous events were enacted.

Just across a low country, some distance from camp, beautifully situated, stood a fine mansion on high ground, almost in sight of camp. One day a rumor was circulated in camp that said house was a rendezvous for rebels. Of course our chivalric patriotism would not tolerate rebellion so near our camp and a campaign against said house was planned and Company "A" was detailed to make the attack. In a very few minutes we were ready and in line, anxious to be led to the fray; we looked fierce; we were well armed; a big sword in an iron scabbard dangling by our side and each man carrying a gun big enough to shatter a sawbuck, or make it rain.

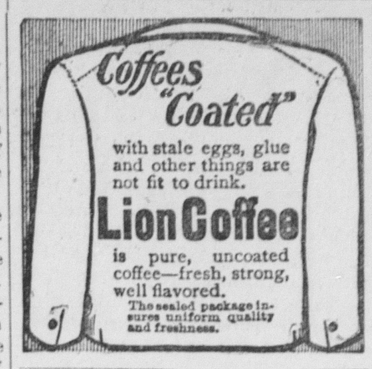
And now we actually marched out of camp and out along the public road in very good order, keeping step to the captain's forceful, hep, hep, hep till we reached the beautifully shaded avenue that led up to the mansion. We filed right and marched up to this much suspected rebel "domicilium" and formed our line of battle in the yard, facing the veranda, a large, cool, vine covered retreat, where quite a company, mostly ladies, were enjoying an afternoon tea and having a fine time generally.

When we halted several ladies came forward, one of whom addressed the captain desiring him "to freely make his wishes known." The captain told her that it was rumored in camp that they were in cahoot with our enemies, that they gave shelter and comfort to them. The lady, a queen of refinement and style, said in the mildest manner and tone, that no one ever had reason to suspect their loyalty to the National Government, but she preferred her neighbors to speak for her. She kindly invited the captain to join her company at tea, but the captain declined; meanwhile some of the ladies pitched nick-nacks and candy to the boys, greatly to the amusement of "both sides of the question." We knew this silly campaign was at an end, and Company A fell back in good order; we had met some friends, and we were theirs during the remainder of our stay.

One evening Lieutenant Brown, who claimed to be a veteran of the "three months' service," and therefore knew all about war, took a guard, including three Meyers, cousins Henry, William and myself, out the Baltimore pike, a sort of aimless expedition I thought, to hunt trouble, or what not, we knew not. The sky was cloudless and the full moon shone in splendor, while the weather was perfect in mildness and beauty. We were armed; the brave Lieutenant was, besides two revolvers and a sword, armed with a canteen full of red army whiskey. He did not offer to share, as the soldiers used to call it, for a quart and a pint, the capacity of the canteen, was only enough for his own use that night. He did not know where he was leading us any more than we knew; he commanded us to halt and we halted, and he made us a speech, full of patriotic fire, in part as follows:

Writing paper bought by the pound; the only sensible way to buy it; 10, 18 and 20 cent quality, about 110 sheets to a pound—Garman's.

The Reporter $1.00 a year.


Coffees "Coated"
with stale eggs, glue and other things are not fit to drink.
Lion Coffee
is pure, uncoated coffee—fresh, strong, well flavored.
The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.

Golden Gate Tour.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad Personally-conducted Tour to California for the present season will leave New York and Philadelphia on the Golden Gate Special, January 29, going via Chicago, Kansas City and El Paso to Los Angeles and San Diego. An entire month may be spent on the Pacific Coast. The Golden Gate Special will leave San Francisco, returning Tuesday, March 3, stopping at Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, and Denver. Rate, $300 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg, covering all expenses of railroad transportation, side trips in California, and berth and meals going and returning on the special train. No hotel expenses in California are included. Tickets are good for return within nine months, but when not used returning on the Golden Gate Special they cover transportation only. For detailed itinerary apply to Ticket Agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ladie's wool hose, 25 cent quality, an extra good one—Garman's.

Don't Worry.

This is easier said than done, yet it may be of some help to consider the matter. If the cause is something over which you have no control it is obvious that worrying will not help the matter in the least. On the other hand, if within your control you have only to act. When you have a cold and fear an attack of pneumonia, buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it judiciously and all cause for worry as to the outcome will quickly disappear. There is no danger of pneumonia when it is used. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. J. Finkle, Spring Mills.

Japanese and Hudson tablets—extra quality, 5 cents—Garman's.

Last week we announced that we would be ready for business, and now we say . . .

We are in Business

and are well pleased with the patronage given us.

Remember
Our Goods
Are all NEW

We do not propose to make up our loss by fire by adding profit, but we propose to make up the loss by increase of sales. To do this we will endeavor

To Please Customers.

If you have not been here, come to see us; if you have been here come back.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mills.

Seasonable Goods
Seasonable Prices

We have a line of goods that are entirely seasonable. Ours is everybody's store, with special prices to none—all prices are low enough to be termed bargains.

GROCERIES
and—
DRY GOODS

are the principal articles now needed in the household. These goods are here and are sold at the lowest possible price.

WOOLEN GOODS

at the right prices. Come to see us.

C. J. FINKLE
Spring Mills, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table in effect May 25, '02.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON AS FOLLOWS:

7.37 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.10 p. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 12.10 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.5 p. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Renovo, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

3 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York 9.10 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.54 p. m.—Train 82. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.00 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg, and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.15 a. m., Baltimore 2.30 a. m., Washington 3.55 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.3 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.53 a. m., (10.38 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily.) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 51. (Daily.) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.27 p. m.—Train 7. Week days for Renovo Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 93 Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	5 55
1 45	6 30	Lewisburg	9 05	6 42
1 53	6 38	Diehl	8 56	6 36
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	6 31
2 05	6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	6 24
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 33	6 13
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	6 06
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	5 41
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	5 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	5 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	5 17
3 28	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	5 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	5 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	4 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	4 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	4 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	4 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	4 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	4 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	4 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	4 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m, 7.25 a. m., 9.35 a. m, 1.15 5.15 and 7.50 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.30 a. m. 10.05 a. m. 5.00, 5.32 p. m. and 8.07 p. m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.26 and 10.01 a. m and 4.55 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.28 a. m., 10.05 a.m. and 4.57 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. K. WOOD, General Passenger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 3	No 5	June 23, 1900	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 09	†2 40	†6 45	BELLEFONTE	9 25	5 15	9 25
7 11	2 51	6 56	Nigh	9 12	5 02	9 22
7 16	2 56	7 01	Zion	9 06	4 56	9 16
7 23	3 03	7 07	Hecla Park	9 00	4 50	9 10
7 25	3 05	7 09	Dunkles	8 58	4 48	9 07
7 29	3 09	7 13	HUBLERSB'G	8 54	4 44	9 03
7 33	3 13	7 17	Snydertown	8 50	4 40	8 59
7 35	3 15	7 19	Nittany	8 47	4 37	8 57
7 37	3 17	7 21	Huston	8 44	4 34	8 53
7 41	3 21	7 25	LAMAR	8 41	4 31	8 50
7 43	3 23	7 27	Clintondale	8 38	4 29	8 47
7 47	3 27	7 31	Krider's S'n g.	8 33	4 23	8 43
7 51	3 31	7 35	Mackeyville	8 28	4 18	8 38
7 57	3 37	7 41	Cedar Springs	8 22	4 12	8 32
8 00	3 40	7 44	Salona	8 20	4 10	8 30
8 06	3 45	7 50	MILL HALL	†8 15	†4 05	8 25
11 45	8 43		Jersey Shore	2 2		7 40
12 20	9 10	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	†2 50		†7 10
†12 29	11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 30		
			(Philad & Reading Ry.)			
7 50	6 50		PHILA	†8 35		11 36
10 49	9 02		NEW YORK (Via Philad.)	†4 25		7 30
10 40			Ar New York (Via Tamaqua) Lv	4 00		
P. M.	P. M.					

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾ P M	8¾ P M	2¾ A M	STATIONS. Ar.	Lv.	WESTWARD 3¾ A M	7¾ A M	11¾ P M
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Briarly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 —		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 02
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 00
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 05
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Acetylene Gas - - -

will light your

Homes
Churches
Stores
Offices

cheaper than Coal Oil by using the . . . . . .

Martindale Acetylene Generator.

For further information and reference address—

J. S. ROWE,
Centre Hall.

Representing—
KINNER MAN'F'G Co., Warren, Pa.

THE LONG TAILED TROGON

A Most Gorgeous Bird Is the National Emblem of Guatemala.

By far the most interesting bird emblem of a modern state is that of the republic of Guatemala. It has been adopted as the national crest for so long that, partly through the taste for stamp collecting, the existence of one of the rarest and most beautiful of the bird creation has been made far more widely known than it otherwise would have been. There is a race of birds called trogons, most of which have very fine feathers and remarkable coloring. They are found in India and the Malays, but are most numerous in Central and South America. It was from their plumage that the Mexicans made their famous mosaics of feather work. From the tail feathers they made the lustrous green helmets of their kings and nobles. The most gorgeous of all was the long tailed or resplendent trogon, which was kept as a sacred or royal bird in the palace of Montezuma or in one of the two houses which formed the royal menageries. Adequate description of the bird is almost impossible. It has a rounded plume on the head, cascades of feathers falling from the back over the shoulders, plumes falling over the tail a yard long and a most elegant contour. The color of the whole of the upper surface and plumes is a most resplendent golden green, that of the breast and under parts crimson or scarlet. Such is the national emblem of Guatemala.

Gibraltar's Story.

In 1704 the rock of Gibraltar fell into the hands of the British by assault. The Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt commanded the troops and Sir George Rooke the fleet, and in the remarkably short time of four days the stronghold surrendered. Many times the Spaniards attempted to get back the key to the Mediterranean, but without success, though on one occasion they got 500 men within the fort, but failed to re-enforce them. In 1726 it was in the mind of ministers to give back the rock to Spain, but so great an agitation arose against such a step that it was abandoned. There followed a siege by Spain and France, which lasted from 1727 to 1783. On Sept. 13, 1782, no fewer than 40,000 men constituted the besieging army, and in the grand attack delivered on that day 200 heavy guns, 47 ships of the line and 10 battering ships were employed, and upward of 5,000 red hot shots were fired at the fortifications. Since then the possession of Gibraltar has remained undisputed.

Wonderful Little Padlock and Chain.

In a curious old book entitled "The Wonders and Curiosities of London" there are the following particulars concerning a minute padlock: In the twentieth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth Mark Scarliot, a blacksmith, made a lock consisting of eleven pieces of steel, iron and brass, all of which, together with the key, weighed but a small fraction over one grain. He also made a chain of gold, consisting of forty-three links, which, after fastening it to the lock and key above mentioned, he put around the neck of a common flea, the whole being so minute that the little insect could draw them over a silver plate with perfect ease. All of these together, lock, key, chain and flea, weighed a slight fraction less than two and a half grains.

New England Peanut Brittle.

Boil one and a half pounds of brown sugar, a half pint of New Orleans molasses, a half teaspoonful of cream of tartar and a half pint of water to the "hard ball" degree. Then add a pint of small peanuts and continue the boiling until it cracks easily if put in cold water. Add a quarter of a pound of butter and let it just boil in. Then remove from the fire. Add a large teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda dissolved in a little water, stirring it in. As soon as it begins to rise pour it out upon the marble or dish and spread it thin. When cold, break it up. The thinner it is run the better. Small Spanish peanuts are the best, and they must be removed from their skins by placing them in boiling water, as is done for blanching almonds.

Growth of Our Language.

To give some idea of the tremendous growth of the English language it may be mentioned that the words and phrases under the letter "A" have increased since the middle of the nineteenth century from 7,000 to nearly 60,000. So enormous indeed has been the growth of the English language that it would be practically impossible for the most learned man to be acquainted with every word. Intelligent persons, even those engaged in the learned professions, do not make use of more than from 6,000 to 8,000 words all told, although there are properly belonging to our language over 200,000.

A Life Sentence.

"Would you call stealing a kiss larceny?" queried the inexperienced young man.

"I suppose so," replied the married man, who was hustling from dawn to dusk to support his family.

"What is the penalty?"

"Why, I stole a kiss one time and was sentenced to hard labor for life."—Philadelphia Record.

As Jack Saw It.

Jack, who is five years old, came home one day last week crying that another boy had hit him.

"Why didn't you hit him back?" he was asked.

"I did," he answered. "I hit him back first."—New York Times.

It is not the loudest church bell that brings the most money to the collection box.—Washington Post.

Centre Reporter, $1.00 per year, in advance.

THE RED BONES.

Peculiar Class of People Who Live In South Carolina.

"Have you ever heard of a class of people called 'red bones?'" said a South Carolina man to a reporter the other evening. "They are the most peculiar people in the United States. No one living absolutely knows the race from which they sprang or from whence the original settlers came. They live very nearly on the boundary line between South Carolina and Georgia, in the northwestern part of the first named state. They are very clannish, mix very little with people not of their race and in a manner are quite thrifty. In slavery times they owned slaves, visited the several summer resorts of the southern mountains and in a way put on quite a little style. While I have nothing but supposition to guide me, I am of the opinion that they are descendants of the Basques of southern France. They do not lack courage, for a company of them served in Hampton's legion during the civil war and bore themselves bravely at the first Manassas. Their skin is of a swarthy red, resembling that of the Indian, but at that point all resemblance ceases, except it be that they are very hot of temper. I have often wondered why the ethnologists of this country have not studied these people. Surely a monograph on them would be highly interesting."—Washington Star.

A Critical Moment.

A man may be as cool as an icicle under extraordinary circumstances of danger or excitement. He may preserve an even mind when a ghost comes into his room at midnight. He may assume command and act nobly and well when the ship is sinking. But let that man, let any man, upset his inkstand, and he springs to his feet, makes a desperate grasp for the inkstand and knocks it half way across the table, claws after his papers and swoops them through the sable puddle to save them, tears his white handkerchief from his pocket and mops up the ink with it and after he has smeared the table, his hands and his trousers with ink as far as it could be made to go discovers that early in the engagement he knocked the inkstand clear off the table and it has been draining its life ink away all that time in the center of the only light figure in the pattern of the carpet. Then he wonders why a man always makes a fool of himself when he upsets a bottle of ink. He doesn't know why. Nobody knows why. But every time it is so. If you don't believe it, try it.

Silkworms That Die.

The silkworm story is a twice told tale. Everybody knows how the green, wriggling creature, fed fat on mulberry leaves, spins himself a shining shroud, out of which he will come with wings—that is, if he comes out at all. For the most part he does not. The cocoons meant for reeling are kiln dried until the dormant life goes out entirely. The largest and fairest are saved for seed. Out of them come the moths that lay eggs for a new generation. From 300 to 600 is the usual number.

The eggs, called grain, are subject to a fungus that does not destroy their vitality, but makes worms hatched from them unhealthy. They toil not, neither do they spin. Instead they die, weak and languid, to the disgust of the growers and the depletion of their pockets.

Danger In Raw Salads.

"It has generally been conceded," says the Sanitary Inspector, "that there is quite an element of danger in the consumption of raw salad plants which have been grown upon soil that is possibly infected with disease germs which may be present as the result of the application of stable manure to the soil. All such salad plants should be carefully washed with an abundance of water. A writer in Policlinico, an Italian journal, concludes as the result of his experiments that such salad plants may be effectually sterilized, so far as disease germs are concerned, by immersing them a half an hour in a 3 per cent solution of tartaric acid."

Wherein Snakes Excel.

Sir Richard Owen said: "It is true the serpent has no limbs, yet it can outclimb the monkey, outswim the fish, outleap the jerboa, and, suddenly loosing the close coils of its crouching spiral, it can spring into the air and seize the bird upon the wing; thus all these creatures fall its prey. The serpent has neither hands nor talons, yet it can outwrestle the athlete and crush the tiger in the embrace of its ponderous overlapping folds. Far from licking up its food as it glides along, the serpent lifts up its crushed prey and presents it, grasped in the death coil as in a hand, to the gaping, slime dropping mouth."

A Short Sermon.

It is reported that a young man, being examined preparatory to joining the church, was asked, "Under whose preaching were you converted?"

"Under nobody's preaching," was the prompt reply. "I was converted under my mother's practicing."

Did any preacher ever utter so powerful a sermon as the young man embodied in those few words?

Another Way of Expressing It.

"When Mrs. Parvenu was poor, they used to say she was a great talker, but since she became rich it is different."

"Indeed! What do they say now?"

"They say she is a brilliant conversationalist."

Held Up.

Gladys—Did he get on his knees when he proposed to you?

Marie—No; I was already on them.—Smart Set.

An infant's vest at 25 cents that is a stunner—Garman's.

HE REFUSED TO SELL.

Turner and His Great Picture, "The Building of Carthage."

When Turner exhibited his great picture, "The Building of Carthage," he was disappointed because it had not been sold at once at the private view and angry with the press for criticising it severely. Sir Robert Peel called upon him.

"Mr. Turner," said he, "I admire your 'Carthage' so much that I want to buy it. I am told you want 500 guineas for it."

"Yes," said Turner; "it was 500 guineas, but today it's 600."

"Well," said Sir Robert, "I did not come prepared to give 600, and I must think it over. At the same time it seems to me that the change is an extraordinary piece of business on your part."

"Do as you please," said Turner. "Do as you please."

After a few days Sir Robert called again upon the great painter. "Mr. Turner," he began, "although I thought it a very extraordinary thing for you to raise your price, I shall be proud to buy that picture, and I am prepared to give you the 600 guineas."

"Ah!" said Turner. "It was 600 guineas, but today it's 700."

Sir Robert grew angry, and Turner laughed. "I was only in fun," he said. "I don't intend to sell the picture at all. It shall be my winding sheet."

For years he kept it in his cellar. Then it was brought up and hung in his gallery, where it remained as long as he lived. When he died, he left it to the nation.—Youth's Companion.

Forcing the Pace.

George Gordon, an old Scotchman of miserly habits, was dying. A neighbor who was on friendly terms with the old man's relatives agreed to call on the minister and beg him to try to induce the old fellow to make a will. The minister consented and at length persuaded the miser to allow a lawyer to be sent for.

By the time he arrived the old man was rapidly sinking, but the will was smartly drawn up and duly awaited his signature. He was propped up in bed and managed to write "George Gor—." Then he fell back exhausted.

An eager relative who stood by seized the pen and stuck it in the dying man's hand.

"'D,' Geordie, 'd,'" referring to the next letter of the signature.

The old man glared up wrathfully.

"Dee?" he snapped. "I'll dee when I'm ready, ye avaricious wratch!"

Somebody Lied.

A certain woman has a husband who has done such a thing as to forget to do what his wife had requested. The other evening about 5 o'clock he came home, and she went at him.

"John," she said, "did you tell that expressman to come here this afternoon?"

"Yes, Mary," he answered meekly.

"Well, he hasn't come."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, it is. Now, how do you account for it?"

John gave the matter a few moments' consideration.

"Well, my dear," he said finally, "either he's lying or I am, and to relieve us both from your suspicions I'll just step down to his place and see what's the matter." And the charitable John went to see the expressman.

A Gustatory Gem.

The chef was ignorant of the presence of the cannibal king, who eyed him critically, while a sunny smile danced gayly over his dimpled features. Suddenly the chef became aware of his presence and said as he most artistically salaamed:

"I would have your majesty know that I have just created a formula for a soup that shall win an instant immortality."

"And what may it be?" asked the monarch impatiently. "I never was an expert in the art of guessing, and I would know the name of your new decoction."

And the chef, appreciating the king's interest and his own importance, salaamed again and replied:

"Mock missionary."—New York Times.

A Bull For a God.

The ancient Egyptians believed that the spirit of their greatest god, Osiris, dwelt among them in the form of a pure white bull marked by a certain sign. Herodotus mentions two of these signs—a black eagle on the back and a black forehead with a square of white in its center. These creatures when found were worshiped during life and mummified after death. The New York Historical society has one of these "bull gods," a fine mummy from the temple of Serapis.

Hopeful.

There was a very small audience present, and it was rapidly dwindling away. On the stage the hero and heroine are holding a rendezvous.

Hero to Heroine—Are we alone?

Heroine (thinking of the audience)—Not yet. There are two fellows near the door who look as if they might be able to sit through another act.

Their Tale of Bliss.

Georgiana—Julia and Jack don't stay out at their new country place at all.

George—Why?

"Oh, they want to be in town all the time to tell everybody how much they like it out in the country."—Life.

Just For a Lark.

Rabbit Hunter—Do you like birds?

Bird Hunter—Sure! I love 'em!

Rabbit Hunter—Then eat my rabbit for a lark.—Harvard Lampoon.

The martyrs to vice far exceed the martyrs to virtue, both in endurance and number.—Colton.

Laundry soap at 5 cents per pound, 40 per cent. below price—Garman's.

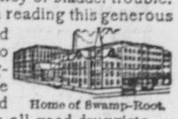
DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghampton, N. Y., on every bottle.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That sundry citizens of the county of Centre will present their petition to the court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county, on Saturday, the 7th day of February, at ten o'clock, a. m., representing that the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown Turnpike Road Company, beginning at what is known as the Old Fort Hotel in Potter Township, Centre county, where the same intersects with the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road Company, and extending eastward through the Township of Potter, and village of Spring Mills, through Gregg Township, and borough of Millheim, Penn Township and Haines Township, through the village of Aaronsburg and Woodward, to what is known as the summit on Four Mile Run, in said last named Township, and being at the boundary line between Centre and Union counties, is for the entire distance above named, located in the county of Centre, and that it would be for the best interests of the people of the county for said Turnpike to become a public road, free from tolls and toll-gates, and praying the Court to appoint a jury of five reputable citizens under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1887, and its several supplements; said jury to view and condemn said Turnpike for public use, free from tolls and toll-gates, and to assess the damages to which the owners of said Turnpike may be entitled.

N. B. SPANGLER,
January 8, 1903. 4t. Attorney for petitioners.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Jeremiah Stover, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. M. L. RISHEL, Administrator,
Farmers Mills, Pa., January 15, 1903.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Samuel Long, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS KORMAN, Administrator,
Penns Cave.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Susan Coldren, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. PEALER,
20nov Executor, Spring Mills, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers his property, located one-fourth mile east of Centre Hall, for rent. Property consists of dwelling house, stable, slaughter house, meat room, ice house 16x18, two acres of ground, and good front. M. M. CONDO
Centre Hall, Pa., Dec. 11, 1902.

LOST—A red heifer, aged about eighteen months, has horns and hog ring in one ear. The same strayed from the premises of the undersigned during the first part of November, or thereabouts NEWTON YARNELL,
Linden Hall, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—A house and lot, at Centre Hill. The property contains five acres, and upon which is erected a good dwelling house, stable and outbuildings; also two gardens and fruit trees. It is a very desirable home.
29nov6t MRS. W. W. ROYER, Centre Hill, Pa.

TAX NOTICE—The undersigned, tax collector of Potter township, will call on the taxables in his district between this and the middle of January, and requests all persons in arrears to be ready for settlement. A. P. Hosterman.
December 10, 1902.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing hay, straw, fodder, implements, etc., or receiving from my premises any such feeds, etc., or purchasing the grain in the ground on the farm occupied by J. C. Runkle, during the past two years, as all such property is owned by the undersigned. J. C. DALE.
Centre Hall, Pa., December 9, 1902.

NOTICE OF INVALIDITY OF A NOTE.—All persons are hereby notified of the invalidity of a certain note given by me dated November, 1902, and made payable to A. L. Lingle, in the sum of one hundred adn seventy-five dollars. A payment of one hundred dollars has been made on the note, leaving a balance of seventy-five dollars, which sum I refuse to pay unless compelled to do so by law, as I have not received value for said note. A. C. CONFER.
Beech, Pa., December 9, 1902.

FOR SALE.—Millheim threshing machine, complete; windmill and two-horse chopper. E. C. HARTER, Spring Mills, Pa.

WAGON FOR SALE—A new one-horse wagon, box and lock, complete, cheap,—$30.00 cash.
JOHN L. McCLENAHAN,
January 8, 1903. 5t. Centre Hall, Pa.

The peculiar cough which indicates croup, is usually well known to the mothers of croupy children. No time should be lost in the treatment of it, and for this purpose no medicine has received more universal approval than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Do not waste valuable time in experimenting with untried remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended, but give this medicine as directed and all symptoms of croup will quickly disappear. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; C. J. Finkle, Spring Mills.

See Grant Hoover before you insure.

KREAMER & SON.

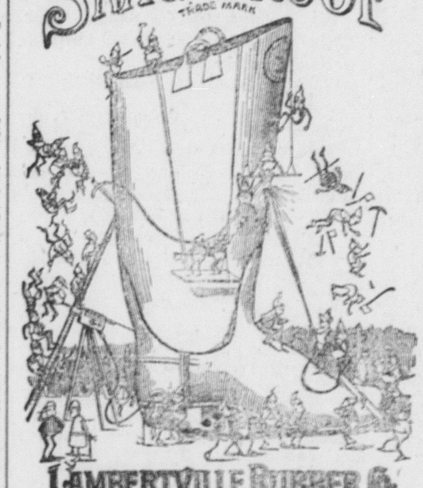
A fine full line of . . . .
LADIES' & MISSES' SHOES.

A Complete line . . . .
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES.

Please do not forget our . .
FINE LINE OF CARPETS.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

"SNAG-PROOF" TRADE MARK



LAMBERTVILLE RUBBER CO.
LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.

Why not buy a sensible
Holiday Present
Buy a Pair of Fancy Slippers, Rubbers, Boots or Shoes. A fine line of these goods bought especially for the Holieay Trade.

Come to see our stock before you make your Holiday Purchases. The prices are an object.

Spring Mills, Pa.
P. V. S. STORE.

Goods exchanged for Produce. . . .
C. A. KRAPE.

The Lamp of Steady Habits

The lamp that doesn't flare up or smoke, or cause you to use bad language; the lamp that looks good when you get it and stays good; the lamp that you never willingly part with, once you have it; that's

The New Rochester.

Other lamps may be offered you as "just as good"—they may be, in some respects, but for all around goodness, there's only one. *The New Rochester.* To make sure the lamp offered you is genuine, look for the name on it; every lamp has it. ($50 Varieties.)

Old Lamps Made New.

We can fill every lamp want. No matter whether you want a new lamp or *stove*, an old one repaired or refinished, a vase mounted or other make of lamp transformed into a **New Rochester**, we can do it. Let us send you literature on the subject.

We are SPECIALISTS in the treatment of diseases of Lamps. Consultation FREE.

THE ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 38 Park Place & 38 Barclay St., New York.

A Stock of Furniture To Suit All Tastes

Making up a Stock of Furniture to suit all tases is no small task, but I have succeded. The popularity of my store as a destributing center of—

BEAUTIFUL
WELL-MADE
FINELY FINISHED

Furniture never diminishes. The satisfaction expressed by those who have bought here is gratifying to us, and an additional recommendation to intending purchasers. I am anxious to secure your Furniture Trade, I don't disguise the fact at all, and I am willing to make an extra effort to have you pleased.

I am absolutely positive of my ability to save you money.

Special attention given to the direction of funerals —the most approved embalming methods employed.

MILLHEIM, PA.
COMMERCIAL and BELL TELEPHONES.
S. M. CAMPBELL.

A Farmer or His Son

or a townsman will be hired by us at $60 MONTHLY and expenses, or 30 per cent. commission to take orders for our Farm Seeds, Fruits and Flowers. We sell four grades of fruits, so any competition can be met. Our stock warranted. You do not deliver or collect. Can devote all or part time. We pay you each week. Good chance to earn money this winter. Write for free outfit at once.

Perry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

GRANT HOOVER

Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.

The Best is the Cheapest.....

No mutuals; no assessments.

...Money to Loan on First Mortgage

Office in Crider's Stone Building,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Telephone connection.

Livery . . .

D. A. BOOZER, Prop.

Centre Hall - - Penn.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.

H. G. STROHMEIER,

CENTRE HALL, ... PENN.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HIGH GRADE . . .

MONUMENTAL WORK

in all kinds of

Marble AND **Granite.** Don't fail to get my prices.

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

DISTRESS BY BLOCKADE

The Food Supplies of Venezuelans Cut Off.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMISSION.

Italian Ambassador Will Likely Preside Over the Conference—Germans Fear that the Foreign Subjects in Venezuela May Not Be Safe After Minister Bowen's Departure—A Large Gathering Sees Minister Bowen Off.

Washington (Special).—A cabelgram received from Minister Bowen at the State Department conveys the information that he sailed from Laguayra for the United States Sunday, and he should be in Washington within a week or 10 days.

The Minister also stated in his message that considerable distress is being felt through the operation of the blockade in the cutting off of food supplies.

While arrangements have not yet been made for the meeting of the Venezuelan commission, some attention has been given to the subject, and it appears that the United States government will be expected to provide accommodations for the body. It is probable that accommodations will be procured in one of the hotels here, for the State Department has no available room to devote to such purposes.

Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador here, is, by virtue of seniority, entitled to preside if the proceedings are to be in the nature of a joint meeting, and his long diplomatic service is regarded as peculiarly fitting him for the important work imposed upon the commission. All four of the prospective members of the commission, namely, Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador; Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador, and Count Quadt and Baron Sternberg, as well as Minister Bowen, will speak English perfectly, and it is likely that this language will be the official communication in the commission's proceedings.

That there may be no delay in laying Italy's claims against Venezuela before the joint commission soon to meet in Washington, the Italian ambassador, Signor Mayor des Planches has cabled the Foreign Office at Rome asking that Baron Aliotti be ordered to bring to Washington at once all the papers in the case which are now at the Italian Legation at Caracas. Baron Aliotti, who was formerly second secretary of embassy here, and was later promoted to be first secretary at Buenos Ayres, is now aboard the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan in Venezuelan waters.

Minister Riva was given leave of absence after presenting Italy's ultimatum to Castro, and, although diplomatic relations between Italy and Venezuela have not been resumed, the Baron has remained aboard the warship in the capacity of what might be termed a charge d'affaires expectant, rather an anomalous position in diplomatic circles. Baron Aliotti, if ordered to Washington, will also be instructed to remain here temporarily as secretary to the Italian representative on the commission.

BLOWN TO BITS BY DYNAMITE.

Workmen Killed in Explosion—A Panic Among Women.

Philadelphia (Special).—One man was killed, half a dozen were injured and the women's wing of the House of Correction was partially wrecked by the explosion of several sticks of dynamite in No. 3 shaft of the new filtration plant at Holmesburg, a suburb. The dead man, who was a laborer, was blown to pieces. The women's wing of the House of Correction adjoins the shaft on the south. The women were at breakfast when the explosion occurred, and when the building began to shake there was a wild rush to get out, resulting in a panic. The women were gotten out in safety and quickly escorted to another part of the building. Eight hundred panes of glass in the north wing of the building were broken, and the force of the explosion was felt for many miles.

FROZEN FOR LACK OF FUEL.

Two More People Killed While Picking Coal at Chicago.

Chicago (Special).—With thousands of carloads of coal lying in cars within the city limits two persons froze to death Sunday because there was no fuel to heat the rooms in which they lived. The victims are Mrs. Esther Bennett, found frozen in a fireless little room at 3233 La Salle avenue, and baby Mary Hillers, who died of the cold in her mother's arms at 1341 Northwestern avenue. An unknown man and boy were killed while picking up pieces of coal along railways. Hard pressed for coal to run its packing plant, the firm of Armour & Co. is said to have confiscated three carloads of fuel consigned to a city pumping station.

Carnegie's Offer Accepted.

Philadelphia (Special).—Andrew Carnegie's offer of $1,500,000 for the erection of 30 branch library buildings in this city was formally accepted by the trustees of the Philadelphia Free Library. The City Council will also accept it. Mr. Carnegie, in a letter to John Thomson, of the Free Library, suggests that $50,000 be expended in the construction of each branch.

A Carnegie Partner Killed.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Andrew McWilliams, one of the junior partners of Andrew Carnegie, and superintendent of carpenters at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, was struck and killed by a yard engine.

Insured for $1,000,000.

Philadelphia (Special).—One of the biggest life insurance policies ever issued has been written out by the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company for John M. Mack, the well-known Philadelphia contractor and politician. The amount of the risk is $1,000,000. There is only one other man in this country who carries an individual policy for that amount in one company. He is Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, whose life is insured by the Mutual Company of New York.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Domestic.

Bessie E. Toone, daughter of Robert Toone, auditor of the Texas Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, and a niece of President Newman, of the New York Central, eloped with Joseph Williard, leading man at the New American Theater, Chicago. They were married in that city.

Andrew Overick, wealthy proprietor of a Polish boardinghouse in Pittsburg, was murdered, and William Szwabowski was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

Mrs. Walter L. Brockett, a well-known elocutionist, was instantly killed and her four-year-old son fatally injured in a runaway accident at New Haven, Ct.

The United States Court of Appeals in New York gave a judgment against Kipling in his suit against the publishing firm of G. P. Putnam & Sons.

A special grand jury in Chicago will investigate the alleged conspiracy between coal operators, railroads and coal dealers to increase the price of coal.

Mrs. Virginia Heinisch has withdrawn her caveat to the will of Jacob S. Rogers, which bequeaths $6,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Four men who are alleged to have held up a Burlington train at Marcus, Ill., were arrested and taken to Mount Carroll, Ill., for trial.

A mortgage for $1,000,000 has been placed on the Maumee Valley Railway Company in favor of the Morton Trust Company of New York.

In Southbend, Ind., the people, unable to secure anthracite, are burning beans.

Col. A. B. de Freece died at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Arapahoe Indians are reported to be starving.

Members of the Havana Merchants' Union informed the Cuban Senate Committee that unless American merchants tried to suit the taste of Cuban merchants the increase in American trade under the treaty would not be over 30 per cent.

Heavy snowstorms prevailed east of the Mississippi river, and freezing weather extended over Kentucky and Tennessee and the southern half of the cotton belt.

At the court-martial trial of Major Glenn at Manila, a native sergeant testified that he witnessed the killing of four guides by order of Ramos, a scout.

The Illinois Court of Appeals decided that the men who operated a corner cannot enforce contracts based upon the fictitious prices that ensued.

It is reported that W. G. Hunter, Jr., son of United States Minister Hunter, has been acquitted in Guatemala of the murder of Fitzgerald.

Miss Margaret Dale, whose brother committed suicide about three months ago, took carbolic acid in New York and died from the effects.

Foreign.

In Germany it is generally accepted that Baron von Holleben's leave of absence is practically a recall on account of lack of skill in handling his end of the Venezuelan negotiations.

President Castro's reply to the allied powers gives satisfaction in London and Berlin. The question as to the time for raising the blockade on the Venezuelan coast is being discussed.

The sentence of death passed upon Henry Vidal, the murderer of women, at Nice, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

Robert S. McCormick, the newly appointed United States ambassador to Russia, has arrived at St. Petersburg with Mrs. McCormick.

Vienna's advice from Macedonia report new atrocities, and it is said the people are fleeing from the country in large numbers.

A thousand of the unemployed people in London marched through the streets to attract attention, but there was no disorder.

No agreement has been reached in the negotiations between Russia and China on the subject of the Manchurian customs.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of King Victor Emmanuel II. was observed by a pilgrimage to his tomb.

The City of Vienna, Austria, maintained its record for suicides.

Madame Humbert, in a preliminary examination in Paris, is reported to have said that the story of the Crawfords and their millions was true, that she took the responsibility of the whole affair and that her family had nothing to do with it.

Six hundred people attended a banquet in Berlin, the principal dishes at which consisted of horse-meat in various forms. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals gave the "feast" to encourage the sale of old horses for food.

Count A. von Quadt-Wykradt-isny, counselor of embassy and first secretary, has been appointed charge d'affaires at Washington pending the leave of absence granted on account of illness to Baron von Holleben.

French troops were ordered out to disperse a riotous mob on the racecourse at Marseilles. The crowd, enraged over a bad start in a race, demanded the money bet and committed depredations.

Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, younger brother of the Crown Princess of Saxony, will endeavor to induce his sister to break off her relations with Giron and take up her residence in Austria.

Richard Lampre, secretary of the new Panama Canal Company, denied that any German offer of any kind had been made for the Panama Canal property.

General Botha announced at a meeting of burghers in Pretoria that $525,000 had been collected in America and Europe for the relief of destitute Boers.

Financial.

Lehigh Valley is now earning more than 8 per cent. on its $40,000,000 of capital stock.

New York banks have gained nearly $1,500,000 from the Subtreasury this week.

Bank of England still keeps its discount rate at 4 per cent.

There is more talk about combining the Gould Western lines into one corporation.

Standard Oil will name two directors of the American Sugar Company to succeed the retiring members.

KING OF SPAIN IN PERIL

A Man Fired at One of the Court Carriages.

BUT THE BULLET MISSED THE MARK.

Alfonso Heard the Shot and Put His Head Out the Carriage Window, But the Queen Mother Quickly Dragged Him Back—Man Who Fired the Shot Reported to Have Said He Wanted to Kill the Lord Chamberlain.

Madrid (By Cable).—While King Alfonso, Dowager Queen Christiana and the court were returning from church a man, who aferwards gave his name as Feito, fired a pistol at one of the carriages in the royal procession. The bullet went wild and no one was injured. The King heard the shot and put his head out of the carriage window, but he was immediately dragged back into his seat by the queen mother. The escort of civil guards threw themselves upon the would-be assassin and overpowered him.

Feito was taken to the police station, where he said he did not desire to kill the King but the grand chamberlain, the Duke of Sotomayor, at whose carriage he had aimed.

He was searched, and in his pockets were found unmailed letters marked "Registered," and addressed to President Roosevelt, King Edward, the Emperor of Germany and the president of the High Court of Justice at Mexico, and also receipts for a number of registered letters and a visiting card of the mayor of Madrid.

Feito later was put under examination by a magistrate, to whom he repeated his statement as to the object of his shooting. He insisted that he was not an anarchist, and said his wife, a French woman, had confined him in a lunatic asylum. The prisoner, in making this statement, did not appear excited, but there are indications that he is insane.

The Minister of the Interior has telegraphed to the prefects in the provinches that the attempt was directed against the Grand Chamberlain and not against the King.

A police sergeant, who was the first to seize Feito, makes the following statement:

"After the King's carriage had passed, Feito, who was standing in front of me, raised a pistol and fired at the second carriage in the procession. Before he could fire a second time I struck him with my sword. He cried:

"You wish to kill me, but I seek the life of the Duke of Sotomayor, who is the cause of all my troubles."

The Duke of Sotomayor, however, was not in the second carriage. It was occupied by the Marquis de La Mina, the court grand equerry, and two palace guards.

Questioned as to what reasons he had for wishing to kill the Grand Chamberlain, Feito said the Duke of Sotomayor had offered him a position at the palace, but had failed to fulfill his promise.

TO RECORD BRAIN ACTION.

Pneumonograph Being Used on a Girl With Lost Memory.

New York.—Searching for the "lost chord" is the vagrant memory of Madeline Clark, or Church, as she has variously called herself. Hypnotism is being used by the staff of the Psycho-Pathic Hospital connected with the New York Infirmary. The girl was found wandering on the street recently unable to recall her identity.

By the use of a marvelous machine, the pneumonograph, the erratic course of the girl's mind is recorded in chart form. This machine produces an odd series of wave lines showing increasing respiration as the girl makes efforts to answer questions. The pen is electrically connected with a band about the patient's chest.

SANG HER JAW OUT OF SOCKET.

Miss Mershon Also Dislocated It By Yawning, It is Said.

Chicago (Special).—Miss Bernice Mershon, 18 years old, was singing at a concert when her lower jaw became misplaced, says a dispatch to the Interocean from Marion, Ind. She succeeded in getting it back in place, but a short time later, when she attempted to yawn, the jaw was again dislocated. A doctor attempted to replace the jaw with his hands, but was unable to do so. He then procured clamps and finally succeeded in getting the jaw back into its sockets. It was then placed in splints and bandages.

The physician who has charge of the case said Miss Mershon had weakened the lower jaw by constant singing.

Twin Sisters Froze in Blizzard.

Sisseton, S. D. (Special).—Twin daughters of Ole Thorson, a farmer 12 miles west of here, were frozen to death in the recent blizzard, according to information just received. They set out for home with their father, but lost their way and wandered all night, perishing before dawn. The father was not badly frozen. The girls were 14 years old.

Fire Destroys a Hotel.

South Haven, Mich. (Special).—The Colonial Hotel here and several other buildings were destroyed by fire, the total losses aggregating about $50,000. Owing to a high wind the fire department had hard work preventing the destruction of the entire business portion of the town. Frozen hydrants caused a considerable delay before any streams could be turned on the flames.

Suicide By Fire.

Meridian, Miss. (Special)—A blaze was seen in the home of Policeman W. D. Boyd and the door was broken open. In the dining room the body of Mrs. Boyd was found upright in a chair, the clothing entirely burned away and the body severely scorched. In another room Mr. Boyd was asleep in a bed. Mrs. Boyd had been in ill health for some time. A few hours before the fire Mrs. Boyd placed her 10-year-old daughter in charge of a friend, with instructions as to its rearing should anything happen to herself during the night.

WITH THE NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

House Committee Votes to Favorably Report Gold Standard for Philippines.

The House Committee on Insular Affairs agreed to favorably report the bill introduced by Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, to establish a currency system in the Philippines, with certain amendments, one change proposed being that the gold coin of the United States and the silver coin authorized in the bill shall be legal tender in the islands. The bill as introduced provided that lawful money of the United States should be legal tender. The committee says in the report in explanation of the bill: "The object of the bill is not materially to change the money now in use in the islands, but simply to give stability of value to it, and especially to the ratio between the Philippine silver coins and the gold dollar of the United States. It is the fluctuation in this ratio caused by the depreciation in silver—amounting to 30 percent during the last year, which has resulted in such great injury to the business interests of the islands, besides involving a loss to the insular treasury of approximately $1,000,000 in gold.

Printing of President's Message.

A resolution offered by Representative Henry C. Smith, of Michigan, after reciting that "Whereas, Congress has heretofore authorized the printing and distribution of the messages and documents of the President, and, whereas, it is stated that said messages and documents are being printed and distributed by one or more concerns or printing establishments in such a manner that the public are led to believe that the same are official," authorizes the House Committee on Printing or some other committee to be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the matter.

Proprosed Limit to Fortunes.

Representative Griffith, of Indiana, by request, introduced a joint resolution proposing a limit of $10,000,000 to fortunes in the United States. The resolution proposes an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to make this limitation. It sets forth that fortunes in excess of $10,000,000 are a "nuisance and a menance," and declares that if the framers of the Constitution could have foreseen present conditions they undoubtedly would have inserted some such provision.

Thanks to Chaffee and His Army.

A joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Adna R. Chaffee and the officers and men who served with him in China was introduced in the Senate by Senator Foraker. Senator Hoar presented a resolution tendering thanks to the officers and men of Company C, Ninth Infantry, who were at Balangiga, Island of Samar, on the occasion of the massacre which occurred there September 28, 1901.

Draught Animals for Philippines.

The Senate Committee on the Philippines took favorable action upon an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill suggested by Senator Lodge, appropriating $2,500,000 for the purchase of draught animals for the Filipinos. The measure was prepared in response to a suggestion by Governor Taft, and the funds are desired to supply stock in place of that destroyed by disease.

Substitute for Pure Food Bill.

Senator McCumber, chairman of the Senate Committee on Manufactures, reported from that committee a substitute for the pure food bill, which recently passed the House. The substitute strikes out the provision of the bill requiring the Agricultural Department to fix a standard of purity for foods and drugs, and confines itself largely to prohibiting interstate commerce in adulterated or misbranded articles.

Bill to Increase Pensions.

Representative Loudenslager, of New Jersey, introduced a bill in the House providing that an applicant for pension or increase of pension shall, upon arriving at the age of seventy years, be held to be wholly disabled and entitled to the maximum rating of $12 per month in the administration of the pension act of June 27, 1890.

Cost of Consular Service.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs concluded the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which will be reported to the House. It carries approximately $1,900,000, which is less than the estimates and less than the appropriation of last year.

To Protect Bank Depositors.

A bill was introduced by Representative Russell, of Texas, making it a felony for any officer of any national bank to receive any deposit of money or other valuable property after such officer has knowledge that such bank is insolvent.

In the Departments.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has been placed on the retired list, having reached the age limit of 62 years. He may continue his services at the head of the bureau until his commission expires, August 9, 1903.

The decision of the court of inquiry, approved by General Bates, condemning Major Ayres for making unfounded charges against Captain Barnum, was received at the War Department.

By resigning his snug berth in Washington with a lieutenant colonelcy in sight to go to the Philippines with his company Lieutenant McKinley has won the admiration of army officers.

The Naval Board of Construction recommended the acceptance of the Cramps bid for the building of the battleships Tennessee and Washington.

President Roosevelt has sent a message to the Utah legislature urging that body not to elect a Mormon apostle as United States senator.

Senator Burrows told President Roosevelt that the beet-sugar men would oppose the Cuban treaty unless a five-year clause is inserted.

United States Consul Monaghan reports that a crop of Egyptian cotton has been successfully raised in German East Africa.

The first formal wireless message across the Atlantic from this country will be sent by President Roosevelt to King Edward.

Senator McLaurin urged President Roosevelt to reopen the Indianola postoffice.

COAL TRAIN IS HELD UP

Citizens of Arcola, Ill., Find Relief From Fuel Famine.

PASTORS WERE INCLUDED IN RAID.

Efforts to Buy the Coal From the Railroad Company Were Fruitless and the Crowd of 500 or 600 People Set to Work to Unload It—Bankers and Other Prominent Citizens Took Part in the Raid.

Arcola, Ill. (Special).—Arcola, which in the past two weeks has suffered a fuel famine, now has coal to burn.

An Illinois Central train, loaded with 15 cars of coal, stopped here to repair the locomotive. The coal was confiscated by a body of citizens.

Efforts to buy the coal from the railway company were fruitless and the crowd, which had increased to 500 or 600 people, set to work to unload it. Many prominent citizens assisted in the raid.

Among the number were Col. J. R. Beggs, president of the First National Bank; Thos. Lyons, president of the State Bank; Rev. Edward Beach, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. William F. Prout, pastor of the Free Methodist Church; Policeman Craft, prominent merchants and scores of other citizens.

The raid was an astoundingly cool proceeding. Fate in the guise of a broken engine brought the opportunity. Seizing their chance, a committee of leading residents presented themselves before the train crew and carried on a colloquy something after this order:

"We are a committee representing people of Arcola. We need coal and we want to buy this."

"We have no authority to sell you the coal," replied the spokesman of the crew.

"Will you, then, ask the officials of the railroad company in Chicago by wire if we can buy the coal on this train?"

"Certainly," said the trainman, appreciating that there was a ring of determination in the questions.

In due time the answer came back from Chicago that the company refused to sell the coal and that it must be taken through to its destination as soon as possible.

"Then we shall proceed to take your coal," declared the committee. "We are law-abiding, but the law of humanity in this case rises above the statutes."

"You will take the coal at your own risk," said the trainmen.

"We assume all responsibility for that action," replied the committee. "You will make forcible resistance at your peril.—The train shall not be moved until the people of Arcola are supplied."

Organized seizure was then resorted to. A weigher was selected and word was sent throughout the town that coal could be had for the asking. Teams rushed to the cars and the committee of citizens helped to fill the wagons, the weigher keeping an account of the amount each person obtained, together with his name. By 10 o'clock 500 teams were hauling away the confiscated coal as fast as they could. The work was kept up all day, and the fuel famine was broken.

That night the mercury went to two degrees below zero and a heavy snow, seven inches deep, fell, but there was no suffering, for all were warmed by the confiscated fuel. Those who had formed the mob of determined men went to church on Sunday and joined in singing "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

DASHED INTO CARS.

Signal Given Too Late to Stop the Fast Freight—Three Passengers Killed.

Ada, Ohio (Special).—Three men dead and fourteen or more other persons injured, one fatally, is the result of a collision between two trains on the Pennsylvania system on the main street of this city at 5 o'clock p. m.

The accident was one of the worst that ever occurred on this division of the Pennsylvania system, and was highly sensational in all its details, occurring as it did on the main street of the town at a time when the thoroughfare was crowded with people. Train No. 35, west-bound, for Fort Wayne, had started out of the station, but at the Main street crossing was compelled to stop on account of some accident to the air brakes. A flagman was sent back to notify No. 19, a freight going in the same direction, which was several minutes late.

Owing to the snowstorm the engineer of No. 19 was unable to see the signal in time to slacken his speed. His engine crashed into the rear of No. 35. No. 35 consisted of two coaches, the rear one being a combination baggage and passenger car, with another passenger car in front. Both were telescoped, and scarcely a passenger escaped injury of some sort. The engineer and fireman of No. 19 were also slightly hurt, but not enough to prevent them from rendering immediate assistance to those who were in greater distress.

Filipino's Want Taft to Stay.

Manila (By Cable).—The Filipinos intend to organize meetings and popular demonstrations to urge Governor Taft not to leave the Philippines. One large meeting has already been held, those attending filling the palace grounds. The general opinion is that if Governor Taft leaves Commissioner Wright will succeed him, and that Commissioner Ide will become Vice-Governor.

Hung Her Babes, Then Self.

Palmyra, Wis. (Special).—Mrs. Amelia Roller, of this place, hung her two children, Arthur, aged 3 years, and Clarence, aged 5 years, and then committed suicide by hanging herself. She is supposed to have been insane. In a note written to a friend before the tragedy Mrs. Roller said: "I am driven to it by gossips of Palmyra." A coroner's inquest was held and the jury's verdict was in accordance with the facts stated. Mrs. Roller had appeared as usual upon the streets during the day.

SEVEN MEN KILLED.

Several Others Likely to Be Added to the List—Wreck Near Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—As a result of a collision between a passenger train and the rear end of a freight train on the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania railroad at Cochrane Station, just above Duquesne, seven men are dead, one is dying and five others are injured.

The passenger train in the wreck was the West Elizabeth accommodation, which left Pittsburg at 3.20 p. m. It was on time and had a clear track, according to the signals displayed. At the siding at Cochrane it ran into the rear car of an extra freight which had taken the switch but failed to clear the main line.

The officials of the road attribute the disaster to the failure of Patrick Quinn, the rear brakeman of the freight, to see that his train had duly cleared.

When the passenger train came along the caboose of the freight overlapped the main track enough to catch the tender of the passenger engine, which was forced back upon the combination baggage and smoking car with terrible force. The thirteen passengers were jammed against the rear end of the car into almost a solid mass. Three of the victims were apparently killed outright, two of the other four were literally roasted to death, and the two who died on the way to the hospital were so badly burned that recognition was impossible.

Almost immediately after the impact fire from the stove in the smoker communicated to the wreckage, and the imprisoned victims were tortured beyond description.

CASTRO GETS AN ANSWER.

Was Delivered to Venezuelan President By Minister Bowen.

Carcaras (By Cable).—The answers of the powers to President Castro's last proposal relative to arbitration were delivered to President Castro by United States Minister Bowen. A meeting of the cabinet was at once called to consider these communications.

It has been learned from an authoritative source that the answers of the powers delivered by Mr. Bowen have created a feeling of depression in Venezuelan government circles.

An interesting fact in connection with the presentation of the treaty is that the Venezuelan representative in the conference refused, upon the instruction of his government, to participate in the formulation of the document.

All sorts of rumors are current in Caracas concerning President Castro's answer to the communication of the powers, but none of them is reliable.

German Position.

Berlin (By Cable).—That portion of the joint reply of the powers to Venezuela suggesting a settlement without arbitration only goes so far as to offer to treat for a settlement out of court after the payment of cash or the giving of a sufficient guarantee for the payment of $335,000 to each power. This reservation remains as the fixed and only condition precedent to arbitration or negotiations direct for a supplementary agreement.

The German government would much prefer to close up the matter by negotiations through Minister Bowen while the blockade continues, than withdraw the blockade and adjust the claims through The Hague arbitration court.

Italy's Answer.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Through the United States embassy at Rome the state department received the answer of the Italian government to President Castro's proposition, and as was the case with the British and German answers, Secretary Hay has forwarded it to Minister Bowen at Caracas for submission to President Castro. It is stated that the Italian note is on lines similar to the British and German notes.

Infringed Their Permits.

La Guaira, Venezuela.—Fishing smacks were not allowed to leave this port owing to the fact that some of them had infringed their blockade permits by communicating with and purchasing goods from a sloop which had contraband of war on board.

Ex-Governor Hastings Dead.

Bellefonte, Pa. (Special).—Former Gov. Daniel Hardman Hastings died of pleuro-pneumonia after an illness of four days.

Born February 26, 1849, in Salona, Pa., Daniel Hardman Hastings was reared on a farm and received a common school education. He chose law for a profession, and practised it from 1875 until 1888. Later in life he became largely interested in coal mines and banking. He was made Adjutant General of Pennsylvania in 1887, and served in that office until 1891, having charge of the relief measure at Johnstown in 1889.

White House Entrance Closed.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The north door of the White House, which for more than a hundred years has been the main entrance for the public, will hereafter be closed to all except personal friends of the President. The daily throngs of sightseers and all guests invited to official functions will enter the house by the new east entrance, opposite the Treasury Building.

Patients Rescued From Burning Building.

Raleigh, N. C. (Special).—The infirmary at St. Mary's College, an institution for young women, under the care of the Episcopal Church in North and South Carolina, was burned. The flames spread rapidly and patients were rescued with difficulty. Several had to be taken out through windows. The college being outside the city limits, it was some time before the firemen could render assistance. The loss is covered by insurance.

HALF DONE.

By Augusta Kortrecht.

There's nought completed under the sun;
A wail that's hushed with a mother's kiss,
A lullaby and a moment's bliss;
And the babe's a youth ere this song's half sung.

There's nothing finished since life begun;
A torn book and a grimy slate,
A thirst to know; but, also, too late,
For the boy's a man, and the task not done.

And the days pass over one by one;
A bit of fame and a dream that flies,
A hand outstretched for a shadowy prize;
And the runner's dead, though the race half run.

—New York Press.

Trapped in an Ice Jam.

By Lawrence J. Yates.

The Knik River, as a glance at the map will show, is a small, unimportant stream in southwestern Alaska which empties into the Knik Arm, a shallow indentation from the head of Cook's Inlet. When the ice in this river breaks up in the spring it collects in the arm, which is really a wide estuary, where for days, and sometmces a week, the floe formed surges back and forth with the tide, until finally it all works its way out to sea.

As the tide of the arm comes in with a small bore, the floating ice is swept back up-stream with great force; and the waters of the estuary being thickly studded with bars, the tide-driven floe often jams on them and piles up to a great height. It was in one of these jams that John Hardman, a young naturalist, who had come to Alaska in the interests of a zoological society in one of our Eastern cities, had an extremely perilous experience in the spring of 1901, while voyaging up the arm on his way inland.

Hardman was bound for the head waters of the river, for the purpose of capturing alive some of the lambs of the mountain sheep so plentiful there. Owing to the fact that the lambs must be taken, if at all, when very young, he was in a hurry to reach the mountains.

So when the ice broke up he did not wait for it to go out to sea, but started about the first of May from the head of Cook's Inlet with his party of four—one white man named Caulkins, and three Knik Indians—in a large river boat or scow. He intended to fight his way through the vast floe that filled the arm.

As at this time it was possible to travel only when the tide was setting in, the method of proceeding was to wait until the bore passed and then launch the boat among the ice-fields behind, rowing when the water was open enough and drifting with the current when the cakes closed in around. To prevent the boat from being crushed when the ice jammed on the numerous bars required untiring vigilance and prompt action, but Caulkins handled the scow so skilfully that for four hours of the first run with the tide all had gone well.

Then, suddenly, a wide area of the floe began to pile up on a bar directly in front of the voyagers. Fortunately for their lives, they were near shore. By quick work they succeeded in getting the boat to land before the ice could close up and catch them. To drag the clumsy scow with its cargo of eight hundred pounds of provisions out on the ice-heaped bank was no small feat, yet they did it.

Here in safety they watched the floe make itself into miniature mountains of blocks on the chain of bars across the arm, until at last the tide spent its force and began to recede, carrying back all the ice not jammed fast on the shallows. Left on the largest bar about half a mile out was a huge, irregular heap of big cakes, most of them fully three feet thick, which covered about two acres and was nearly forty feet high. On the smaller bars beyond, with open channels between were several other mounds not so large, and in the broad channel between the shore and the big mound was an uneven field of tightly packed ice. As they could not get any farther at present, camp was made to wait for the tide of the next morning, in the hope that by then the jam would be broken

But in the morning it was found that the tide which had come in during the night, instead of breaking the barrier, had only added more ice to it and somewhat changed its shape. It was not safe to attempt to run the narrow channels now; the only thing to do was to wait until the insetting current should clear a passage for them. Perhaps the next tide would do this.

At about nine o'clock Hardman, taking his camera, left camp alone to get a closer view of the mounds. Going along the shore about a mile, he came to the portion of the floe stuck in the wide channel. It made a perfectly safe bridge clear across to the main bar, and over this he made his way to the base of the great white pile of jagged blocks.

After taking two or three photographs at favorable points, he was seized with a desire to get a view from the summit. Climbing up by way of the front slope, which was a long and quite easy ascent, he was third of the distance to the top when he reached a giant cake, broken in two at the center. The lower half lay at an angle of forty-five degrees, the upper at not more than thirty. Between the two was a crack three feet wide, and beneath it an opening several feet deep.

Resting for a moment at the upper edge of the under cake, Hardman stepped upon the one above, not noticing how insecure was his position. Instantly his foot slipped and he fell into the crack between. He clutched at the slippery edge as he went down, hung suspended by his arms for a second, then his hands losing their hold, he dropped just in time to escape being crushed. For the lightly poised block had been started downward by his weight, and crashed against the lower one as he struck in a heap below. He was caught like a squirrel in a box-trap in a narrow, irregular space among the blocks, about three feet wide, five feet long, and six feet high.

For a moment Hardman did not realize the gravity of his situation. He felt sure that he could cut himself out with his jack-knife, or at least make a hole through which he could signal to camp for help by thrusting out his coat and waving it. The sunlight flittering in through a chink gave promise of this, and helped to relieve the semidarkness of his prison.

He inspected his camera in a leisurely fashion, glad to find that it had not been in the least injured by the fall, took out his knife and then looked at his watch. It was ten o'clock; the tide was due at three minutes to twelve. Then all at once the peril of his position flashed upon him; the tide would set the whole jam in motion, perhaps demolish it. If he did not escape he would be ground to powder. One movement of a cake would annihilate him

For an awful moment a sickening terror clutched him, but shaking it off, he began to make a calculation. He had just one hour and fifty-seven minutes in which to cut his way out and get ashore. Could he do it? A tunnel large enough for the passage of his body must be made through thirty inches of hard, brittle ice by means of a rather slender knife-blade.

Selecting the most vulnerable point of attack, the slight crack between the cage that formed the cover of the trap and the one that formed the lower wall, he began chipping away the ice. At first he worked with feverish anxiety, but gradually his usual coolness returned.

When he had cut steadily upward to a depth of ten inches, he noticed that he was letting the hole get smaller the deeper it went into the ice. If the dimensions were allowed to decrease any more, he saw that the hole would be much too narrow for his exit by the time the cake was pierced. So, beginning at the bottom, he enlarged the tunnel until it seemed to him that its necessary convergence would still leave a wide enough opening when the surface was reached.

Soon operations were again delayed. He was obliged to stop and cut footholds in the almost perpendicular side of the lower wall that he might raise himself enough to work with advantage.

At last judging that he had cut halfway, Hardman looked at his watch again. It was seven minutes past eleven. He had been sixty minutes in cutting the easier half. Only fifty minutes remained; it seemed useless to go on.

"Time and tide wait for no man," the trite old saying struck him with a new and appalling force. But he must and would get out in time. His despair gave way to resolution, and he set to work with renewed vigor, striking so forcibly that the blade threatened to break at every jab.

Although surrounded with walls of ice Hardman's whole body dripped with perspiration. Every muscle in his arms and shoulders ached intolerably with the strain of clinging to the vertical wall and picking away the relentless ice overhead. Showers of chips poured down upon his face, half-blinding him, and he worked in a great measure by guess. Yet slowly the tunnel was cut upward inch by inch until he estimated there could be no more than three inches left.

At this point he was seized with a lurking fear that another block would slip down from above and double the thickness of the cover. In a frenzy of haste he struck recklessly. The blade snapped short off at the handle.

Not daring to look at his watch, Hardman opened the small blade, and steadying his nerves began again, very carefully now. A dozen strokes, and the knife pierced clear through the cake. There was nothing on top. He listened for the roar of the expected tide, but the only sounds he heard were the soft lapping of the waves at the foot of the jam and the hoarse scream of a raven wheeling in the still air high overhead.

Cutting out the opening to a size sufficient, he thought, to permit the egress of his body, Hardman grasped the upper edge and raised himself until the top of his head was above the level of the ice. Then the breadth of his shoulders refused to let him go farther.

As he struggled vainly, a sullen roar far down the arm heralded the coming of the tide. It was now or never! With a sudden inspiration Hardman dropped back, pulled off his thick outer coat, and then with almost superhuman strength forced himself slowly upward out of the viselike grip of the narrow opening.

He rose to his feet, free of an icy tomb at last; but he found there was no time to cross to the shore before the ice-laden wave of the bore would strike. It was already within five hundred yards of him.

Knowing that it would take many times more force to move the jam resting on the bar than it would to move the field in the channel Hardman quickly realized that the best thing to do was to stay on the mound. The safest place was at the summit; so to the one big cake forming the pinnacle he made his way, and crouching on its slanting surface, waited.

Over to the southwest was the camp in the shadow of the foot-hills. No one was in sight. There was no use in shouting to let his men know of his danger, for above the roar of the water his voice would not carry half the distance. Nor could the men aid him if they should hear. So in silence he turned his glance to the foaming crest of the advancing wave, noting the endless stretch of dull white ice following it.

The mound, extending down farther than the shoreward ice, was the first to receive the shock. Although the whole mass shuddered, it held firm as the first of the monster cakes carried by the bore struck, reared up, and began to accumulate at the beginning of the slope. The packed field near the shore gave way a little, became convulsed throughout its entire length, yet still hung in the passage. Out on the other side the open channels became obstructed, so that the progress of the floe was now checked clear across the arm. This made the pressure on the mound terrific.

Driven on by the immeasurable force behind, cakes weighing a hundred tons were heaved and pushed up the incline toward Hardman, as if they were nothing but chips. With fascinated gaze he watched the huge blocks climb higher and higher, and saw them pile up with a grinding, crunching sound three deep over the trap out of which he had just escaped. The sight made beads of cold perspiration stand out on his forehead.

As the floe drove in harder, the tumbling, heaving cakes crept upward; the mound trembled and was shoved backward. The block on which Hardman stood rocked with the pressure; it seemed about to topple over and pitch down the steep decline at the back.

Then there came a mighty roar, a crash, and a chaos of grating, crackling noises—the jammed floe in the inward channel had broken loose at last and was moving. At once the press on the center was relieved, the ice began to deflect shoreward, and the movement of the mound ceased.

Weak and limp, Hardman reclined on the summit, while the greater part of the floating ice turned in and crowded through the opened channel in a rolling, pitching procession of much-broken cakes.

At last a shout on the shore drew Hardman's attention. There Caulkins and the Indians were making frantic gesticulations. Hardman waved his hat in return, and settled himself to wait for the passage to clear. In half an hour the ice thinned out, and Caulkins had the boat manned, came out in it and took Hardman to camp.—Youth's Companion.

RED DEER AND CARIBOU

Unexplained Antipathy of the Latter For the Former.

The disappearance of caribou before the invading herds of red or Virginia deer is one of the puzzling facts of natural history. The red deer are not half the size of the caribou, yet it is beyond dispute that even where the latter exist in largest numbers they will rapidly disappear before the advance of the former. Years ago caribou abounded in the woods of northern Maine and in the province of Quebec. Then the graceful little red deer driven north and west by the wolves, gradually spread into the home of the caribou, and within a season or two the latter had become as scarce in their old home as the red deer previously had been.

On the other hand, the north country of Canada, in the neighborhood of Lake St. John and St. Maurice, which formerly supported vast herds of deer, has been completely deserted by them for many years past, though moose and caribou are plentiful. Equally far north, in the Ottawa and Gatineau country, red deer and moose are found in very large numbers, but no caribou. Owing largely, it is supposed, to the increase in the number of wolves, the range of the red deer is rapidly extending to the south and east, and specimens have been seen and killed in parts of the country north of Quebec, where they had not been seen before for more than a generation. The Indian and other hunters are already foretelling the disappearance of the caribou from this part of the country, where they are at present very abundant.

There is a theory that the instinct of the caribou tells them that an invasion of their feeding grounds by the deer is due to the pursuit of the latter by the wolves, and that it is the horror of these pests which leads them to forsake any territory to which they seem to know that their distasteful neighbors are fleeing for refuge. There are not wanting careful observers among Canadian woodsmen who attribute to jealousy of the little Virginia deer, at the approach of the mating season, the action of the caribou in fleeing with its mate from the company and the country of his gay little rival. The problem is a most interesting one, and is engaging the attention of many investigators.—New York Sun.

Origin of the Name Pelee.

The original Pelee is said by tradition to have been a maiden who was pursued by a giant and fled to the crater of the volcano, for refuge. The god of the volcano came to her assistance and overwhelming the giant with lava, burying him beneath the rocks.

Belgium's population by the 1901 census is 6,799,999

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson Comments For January 18.

Subject: Paul at Thessalonica and Berea, Acts xvii., 1-12—Golden Text, Psa., 119, 105 Memory Verses, 2-4—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Preaching in Thessalonica (vs. 1-4). 1. "They." Luke changes from "we" to "they" which shows that he must have been left behind. "A synagogue." The Jews must have established themselves in large numbers in this city; their synagogue appears to have been the only one that existed in Northern Macedonia. No synagogue had been built in Philippi, Amphipolis, or Apollonia; the Jews who dwelt in those cities possessed only a place of prayer (Acts 16: 13), and they belonged, as it were, to this synagogue in Thessalonica.

2. "As his manner was." To always begin with the Jews, and not to turn to the Gentiles until the Jews refused the gospel, that their mouths might be stopped from clamoring against him because he preached to the Gentiles. "Three Sabbath days." This does not imply that Paul kept the Jewish Sabbath as a sacred day, but the Jews would assemble on that day in greater number. This does not indicate the length of Paul's stay in the city. "Reasoned." Here we see his method of work. In accordance with the Old Testament Scriptures Paul discussed with them concerning the Messiah. First, that according to the prophecies it was necessary that the Messiah should suffer and rise again; secondly, that this One, namely, Jesus, is the Anointed One.

3. "Opening and Alleging." Proving by citations. His method seems to have been this: 1. He collected the Scriptures that spoke of the Messiah. 2. He applied these to Jesus Christ, showing that in Him all these Scriptures were fulfilled, and that He was the Saviour of whom they were in expectation.

4. "Some—believed—were persuaded." Of Jews, a small minority; of the Gentiles a multitude became Christians; so that at Thessalonica there was mainly a Gentile church. "Consorted." Cast in their lot with. They clave to Paul and Silas, and attended them wherever they went. "Devout Greeks." That is, Gentiles who were proselytes to the Jewish religion, so far as to renounce idolatry and live a moral life. "Chief women." "First in rank and social position; also proselytes to the Jewish religion."

II. Paul and Silas accused (vs. 5-9). 5. "Which believed not." These words are not in the Greek and should be omitted here. "Envy." "Jealousy," malice, hatred, spite at seeing persons of rank becoming Christians, by which the Jewish influence was weakened. "Lewd fellows." Vagabonds who hung around the markets, serving for pay in mobs, as in the present instance. "Uproar." They began a riot with the mob they had gathered. The devil still carries out his designs by setting souls as well as cities in an uproar. "Jason." With whom Paul and Silas lodged. He may have been one of Paul's kinsmen (Rom. 16: 21), but of this we are not certain. The mob intended to seize Paul and Silas and bring them out, to abandon them to the passions of the excited people.

6. "Dragged Jason." The Jews were bent on carrying their case, and not finding Paul and Silas, they seized their host, with some other Christians, and dragged them before the magistrates of the city. "World upside down." After having made the sedition and disturbance the Jews charged it all on the peaceable and innocent apostles. They would have it thought that the preachers of the gospel were mischief makers, that they sowed discord, obstructed commerce and inverted all order and regularity.

7. "Hath received." The insinuation is that by harboring these seditious men Jason has made himself a partaker in their sedition. "Do contrary," etc. There was as yet no law against Christianity, but the accusation was meant to declare the Christians enemies to the established government, and opposed to Caesar's power, in general, to make decrees. "There is another king." His followers said, indeed, Jesus is a king, but not an earthly king, not a rival of Caesar; nor did His ordinances interfere with the decrees of Caesar, for He made it a law of His kingdof to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

8. "Troubled the people." They had no ill opinion of the apostles or their doctrine and could not see that there was any danger to the state from them, and were, therefore, willing to overlook them, but when they were represented as enemies of Caesar, the rulers were obliged to suppress them, lest they themselves should be charged with treason.

9. "Security." Whether by depositing a sum of money is not quite clear. What they did was in accordance with the Roman usages, and gave sufficient security for the good conduct of Paul and Silas. They were doubtless required to pledge themselves that they would not attempt to carry out any plans of treason, and that they could do, for the charge was false, and they were not inclined to make is true.

III. Founding the church in Berea (vs. 10-12). 10. "Sent away." They did not go as condemned disturbers, but because it seemed clear that any further efforts were useless at that time. "Unto Berea." Fifty or sixty miles southwest of Thessalonica, a town even still of considerable population and importance.

11. "These were more noble." The comparison is between the Jews of the two places, for the triumph of the gospel at Thessalonica was mostly among the Gentiles. They were not so bigoted and prejudiced—not so peevish and ill-natured. They had a freer thought, lay more open to conviction. "Searched the Scriptures daily." Since Paul reasoned out of the Scriptures, and referred to the Old Testament, they had recourse to their Bibles, turned to the places to which he referred, read the context, considered the scope and drift, compared other places, examined whether Paul's explanations were genuine, and his arguments forcible, and then determined accordingly.

12. "Many of them believed." The natural result of honest study of the Scriptures. "Honorable women." The gospel was proclaimed to all, and each individual was left to decide for himself. These Greeks were heathens, or proselytes to the Jewish religion. The gospel made no distinction between nations, therefore, the Christian church at Berea was made up of Jews and Gentiles.

13-15. As soon as the Jews at Thessalonica learned that Paul was preaching the gospel with some success at Berea, "they came thither also, and stirred up the people." The brethren then immediately sent Paul to Athens by boat, but Silas and Timothy remained at Berea. As soon as Paul reached Athens he sent back word to Silas and Timothy "to come to him with all speed," but Paul did not remain long at Athens, and before they reached him he had gone on to Corinth.

Sight of Town a Novelty.

Mrs. James Hulse, from Fall Branch, Tenn., an isolated town in upper east Tennessee, was in Jonesboro this week. She is said to have declared that, though 39 years old and the mother of five children, she had never seen a river, and until she reached Jonesboro she had never gazed upon a railroad track or train, and had never walked the streets of a town or city. She has twenty-one brothers and sisters.

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CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

United Evangelical—Lemont, morning; Linden Hall, afternoon.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon.

Reformed—Union, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Lutheran—Spring Mills, morning; Tusseyville, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Married.

At the home of Susan Long, at Colyer, Tuesday evening, 6th, at six o'clock, William H. Long, her son, and Elizabeth R. Kuhns, both of Milroy, were united in marriage by Rev. A. J. Horner.

Roll of Honor

Primary School, Anna Bartholomew, teacher.—Harry Armstrong, John Garis, Clarence Miller, *Roy White, *John Whiteman, Sarah Odenkirk, *Alice Rearick, *Verna Rowe, *Carrie Sweetwood.

New Lumber Operations.

B. D. Brisbin purchased the timber tract on the Arney homestead, near Centre Hall, from Benjamin H. Arney, and will begin to turn the timber into lumber within a few weeks. The tract contains nearly fifty-five acres, and is well-timbered with pine, rock oak, chestnut and some white oak. The timber in the vicinity of the borough reservoir was reserved in order to protect the springs. The saw mill will be located near the lower reservoir.

False Charity.

The borough of Centre Hall as well as other boroughs are being imposed on by "Knights of the Road" who make their regular tours and secure their lodging and board at the expense of the public funds. These professionals are not entitled to an order for food and shelter, and as long as the public authorities and charitably disposed persons support them, so long will the "profession" bore the world. When this false charity ceases these miserable wretches will turn their hand to honest toil and earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

Dined Together on the Eve of Death.

Three distinguished Pennsylvanians who on New Year's Day dined together at the Union League, in Philadelphia, have since, within the short space of nine days, been claimed by death. Ex-Governor Daniel H. Hastings, of Bellefonte, was the last of them to die.

The little League party included, besides General Hastings, General A. L. Pearson and George M. Von Bonnhorst, of Pittsburg. They all went home with colds. General Pearson died Monday, 5th, following, from pneumonia, Mr. Von Bonnhorst on Tuesday following and General Hastings Friday following, from the same disease.

Ishler-Gettig.

On New Year's evening the home of C. C. Gettig, at Pitcairn, Pa., was the scene of a very pretty wedding, at which time Miss Valeria Gettig, formerly of Linden Hall, but who left there about a month ago for Pitcairn, was united in marriage to Harry Hoy Ishler, of Boalsburg. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion and quite a number of invited guests had assembled. Promptly at eight o'clock the wedding couple arrived; they were attended by George and Elizabeth Gettig, brother and sister of the bride. The bride was dressed in white moire trimmed with cream China silk and the bridesmaid in blue albatross; the groom and groomsman were dressed in the conventional black. After the ceremony and congratulations were over the guests were called into the dining room where all partook of a bountiful supper. Mr. and Mrs. Ishler were the recipients of many valuable presents. After a short honeymoon Mr. Ishler left for South Carolina, where he expects to engage in the lumber business.

FIRE INSURANCE MEETING.

Directors Elected—Office Moved to Bellefonte—Stormy Season.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, known better as the Centre Hall fire insurance company, held its regular annual election for the selection of directors at the Centre Hall hotel Monday. Those of the directors who permitted their names to go before the policy holders at the election were re-elected without contest. Messrs. W. B. Mingle and Commissioner Bailey preferred to retire, and their places were filled by Messrs. John B. Goheen, of Ferguson township, and James B. Strohm, of Potter township.

The board as elected Monday is as follows: Fred Reynolds, Bellefonte; Jacob Bottorf, College; Frank McFarlane, Harris; James B. Strohm, Potter; John B. Goheen, Ferguson; H. C. Campbell, College; H. E. Duck, Millheim; Z. D. Thomas, Haines; George B. Haines, Miles; Jasper R. Brungart, Miles; F. M. Fisher, Gregg; F. Kurtz, Bellefonte.

The board reorganized by re-electing the old officials. By an action of the board, the meetings of that body will hereafter be held in Bellefonte. Objections were raised to this movement, but the action being unexpected, the south-side directors were overruled.

There was a stormy season when Director Bottorf was charged with infringing on the territory of other directors in soliciting insurance. His right to solicit insurance in any other than his own district was questioned, and the questioning of his actions caused an abundance of words and straightening of the index fingers.

LIST CORRECTIONS.

A large number of corrections were made on the Reporter's subscription list since last week's issue. If any errors have been made in giving credit or in changing addresses, please communicate at once. You will remember that the date "00," "01," "02," "03," "04," means that your subscription has been paid to July of that year. When any other month than July is meant, the month is indicated by the abbreviation of the month.

If you do not have a 3 or a 4 on your label you are in arrears; there are plenty of those figures in this office and upon the receipt of the cash they will be placed opposite your name.

Go To Hear Lybarger.

The lecture Friday night by Prof. Lybarger on "How to be Happy" should be heard by all. It may let you onto the secret and give you many happy thoughts in time to come.

The admission is 10 and 15 cents.

Marriage Licenses.

Harry Butler, Howard.
Estella Lucas, Howard.
Martin A. Williams, Lemont.
Mary M. Foreman, State College.
Frank McFarlane, Boalsburg.
Bella A. Rankin, Bellefonte.

Democratic Caucus.

The various Democratic district chairmen of Centre county will on or before Saturday, January 24, hold the regular caucuses to nominate candidates for the various township, borough and district offices. Sufficient notice of the same should be posted by the chairmen at their earliest convenience.

CYRUS BRUNGART,
County Chairman.

Up-to-date Photos.

Smith's Photos have a style and prestige peculiarly their own. If you wish to get the latest, and most up-to-date photos made, come to the Centre Hall Gallery, Friday, Jan. 16th, and see samples. Come in the forenoon or immediately after dinner as I go to Millheim at 2.30.

W. W. SMITH, Artist.

More Free Tickets.

For two whole weeks, commencing January 23, another wonderful trained animal act will be presented at Keith's New Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. The animals are not those that are seen every day on the streets, and therefore the act is not only a novelty, but a great feature. It will interest not only the children, but the grown folks as well. It will be presented in the massive, magnificent stage setting necessary to do justice to an act of its calibre. It will be a feature for the children, especially on Saturday afternoon.

Ten front orchestra tickets will be given to the senders of the first ten correct answers, giving the name of the act. What are the animals? Answer in two words. The two words necessary contain the following letters: I R N E A D T E H A T S L N E P. Mail answer to "Editor" Keith's New Theatre, Chestnut street, Philad., Pa.

LOCALS.

Snow Wednesday night.

C. W. Swartz in this issue gives a list of prices under the head of a rummage sale. Look them over.

The Democratic local chairmen and the county executive committee of the Democratic party are in session at the Brockerhoff house this (Thursday) forenoon.

Quarterly conference will be held in the M. E. church, Spring Mills, January 22, and on that evening Dr. Bell will preach in Centre Hall.

POMONA GRANGE MEETING.

Grange Arcadia Friday, January 23—The Program.

Pomona Grange will hold the first meeting of the present year in Grange Arcadia, Centre Hall, Friday, 23rd inst., when a morning and afternoon session will be held. The program is as follows:

Address of Welcome—By members of Progress Grange.
Response—George L. Goodhart, Fairview Grange.
Recitation—Miss Edith Lutz.
Report of Secretary and Treasurer.
Report of Secretary of Insurance Company.
Discussion—The mission of the Subordinate Grange, and its ideal work. Opened by D. K. Keller.
Report of Committees.
Report of Grange Encampment.
Recitation—Mrs. John Dale.
Discussion:—The mission of Pomona Grange; Co-operation and visitation between Subordinate Granges. Opened by James Gilliland.

Retiring Borough Officials.

The time for holding the borough caucus is approaching, which always brings about inquiries regarding the retiring and hold-over officials. Following are the borough officials. Those marked with the asterisk retire; the figures following the name denote the number of years the officer has to serve:

Chief Burgess—John Riter *
Town Council—
R. D. Foreman, 1
M. L. Emerick, 1
Clement Luse, 2
John Puff, 2
C. W. Slack, 2
W. F. Bradford, *
W. H. Bartholomew, *
School Directors—
John G. Dauberman, 2
H. G. Strohmeier, 2
John S. Dauberman, 1
B. D. Brisbin, 1
D. A. Boozer, *
S. W. Smith, *
Tax Collector—W. A. Sandoe, *
Constable—W. H. Runkle, 2
Auditors—
Thos. L. Moore, 2
W. W. Spangler, 1
F. A. Foreman, *
Overseer Poor—F. E. Arney, 2
High Constable—Vacant.
Election Board—Judge, W. McClenahan; Inspectors, C. W. Boozer, Howard Fetterolf—all retire.

LOCALS.

Miss Florence Kline will not return to Williamsport for the present to resume her studies.

F. M. Fisher ably represented the Gregg township policy holders at the fire insurance meeting Monday.

Late arrivals, long and short sleeve corset covers; knitted light gauze underwear, very desirable—Garman's.

Miss Nannie Stover, of Bellefonte, Sunday morning while on her way to church fell with sufficient force to break her right arm.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Thomas, of near Pleasant Gap, died Friday night. The babe was aged about five weeks

Porter Olenkirk, who has been at Reedsville for the past few weeks, was called home Wednesday on account of the illness of his little son.

Judge Beaver and Robert E. Pattison are the only surviving ex-governors of Pennsylvania. Within ten days Governor William A. Stone will be added to the list.

Samuel J. Wagner, of Kipple, was a caller Tuesday having come to Boalsburg a few days ago to visit among his wife's friends and then continued his journey to Centre Hall and the south side.

John, a little son of Porter Odenkirk, of this place, is seriously ill. It was thought the disease would develop into scarlet fever, but the attending physician announced Wednesday morning that such was not the case.

Rev. and Mrs. F. F. Christine, of Hardin, Ohio, will be the guests of their daughter Mrs. Thomas L. Moore within the next few days, and will remain until the end of next week. Rev. Christine was pastor of the Sinking Creek Presbyterian charge for a period of four years. Three years ago the coming spring the Christine family moved from Centre Hall.

Virgie, a sixteen-year-old daughter of Robert Martz, of Lewistown, fell off a bridge into a creek when laboring under a spell of falling fits. The distance to the water was about twenty-five feet, and in the fall the girl injured her spine. Her companions called for aid, which was quickly at hand and rescued the unconscious girl from what might have been a watery grave.

Milton Snyder is selling a patent door strip that will save many buckets of coal for those who have them placed on their doors. Mr. Snyder weeks ago was unfortunate in slightly cutting his hand while working at his trade in Jeannette, and later erysipelas set in and during all this time he has been unable to do work of any kind. Any purchases made from him will in a manner assist him in supporting himself and family, and at the same time secure for the purchaser an article that will many times save its first cost.

DEATHS.

MRS. ELIZABETH BOOZ.

Mrs. Elizabeth Booz died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. F. Christine, Hardin, Ohio, Wednesday morning of last week. The lady Saturday previous had taken a severe cold, which grew worse, and on Tuesday following she was obliged to take her bed. Her death Wednesday forenoon was a shock to the household, as her condition was not thought to be so serious.

Her age was sixty-nine years. Interment was made at Elysburg, Northumberland county, this state, the deceased's former home. The remains were accompanied to their final resting place by Rev. and Mrs. F. F. Christine and their son, Fred L. Christine, the latter joining them at Duquesne, Pennsylvania.

The deceased is well known in Centre Hall, having had her home with the Christine family for a part of the time they were residents of this place.

MERVIN HOMAN.

The death of Mervin Homan cast a gloom over Farmers Mills and vicinity, when the sad news was received Friday of last week. The young man, who is a son of Samuel Homan, and was aged about twenty years, was engaged at the Standard Steel Works, near Lewistown prior to his illness, which covered a period of about twenty days. His death occurred at the home of his brother, W. Robert Homan, at Lewistown, and Friday the body of the young man was brought to his father's home at Farmers Mills.

Interment took place Monday forenoon, in Union cemetery, Rev. Rearick, Rev. Koontz and Rev. Wolf participating in conducting the services.

The deceased was an exemplary young man, and had ability over the average youth of his age. The pallbearers were his two brothers—W. Robert and Arthur Homan, Tibben Zubbler, George Long, Harry Hagen and Perry Stweiler.

SAMUEL GRAMLEY.

Samuel Gramley died at his Rebersburg home Tuesday afternoon, after an illness that extended over a period of several weeks. The direct cause of his death was heart failure, but he had been a generally broken down man for months previous. Interment will take place Friday, 10 o'clock, Rev. C. B. Harman, of the Lutheran church officiating.

Samuel Gramley was the descendant of a German family who came to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century. In 1793 Francis Gramley, grandfather of the deceased, settled in Brush Valley, and purchased an immense tract of land. Upon his death each of his children inherited valuable property. Philip Gramley was the sixth son of Francis, and the father of the subject of this sketch, and he also accumulated wealth. His death occurred in 1869.

Samuel Gramley was born March 4, 1827. His boyhood days were spent on the farm. He attended school but a few months before he was ten years old.

In 1848 and 1849 Mr. Gramley attended the Mifflinburg Academy, after which he taught school regularly until 1870. In the meantime he mastered surveying by private study.

On August 7, 1849, Mr. Gramley was married in Aaronsburg, to Miss Sarah J. Smull, a native of Miles township, a daughter of Henry Smull. Seven children were born of this union: Isabella and Tiras J. died in infancy. Prof. Cephas L., Titus M., in the creamery business at Spring Mills; Naomi J., wife of Charles Heckman, of Clinton county; Clement H., farmer at the old homestead in Miles township; Ada E., wife of William T. Hubler, resides at the old homestead. Mr. Gramley spent money liberally to educate his children, who have shown their appreciation by making good use of their opportunities. The mother of this family died May 14, 1880, and was buried at Rebersburg. Mr. Gramley afterwards married a second wife, Mrs. Catharine A. Ocker, daughter of Daniel Spangler, of Union county, and widow of the late Wm. Ocker, of Snyder county.

In his political views Mr. Gramley was a pronounced Republican, although he was a Democrat until Lincoln's first term. In 1870 he was chosen county commissioner of this county, and served nearly three years; in 1869 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for fifteen years. Early in life he united with the Lutheran church, for forty years was secretary of the society and for many years an elder. He has always been active in the Sunday school, in which he held the office of superintendent thirty-four years.

Semi Annual Clearance Sale of Overcoats and Suits, 1-4 off; Overcoats and Suits, 1-3 off; Overcoats and Suits, 1-2 off;—Montgomery & Co., Clothiers.

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

GEO. O. BENNER - - - PROPRIETOR.

In last week's issue we told you of some things we offer for sale, now we want to tell you what we want for them. Our business has always been conducted on as near cash principle as possible, but now we mean to draw the line. On and after February 1st, nothing will leave this store until paid for. We will buy for cash and sell for cash. When we buy bargains, we mean to sell bargains. We have burned the Ledger and mean to say no; this is best for buyer and seller. Now listen to these prices. READ CAREFULLY.

Coffee per lb. 10c.
Oil per gallon, 10c.
Fancy prunes, 6 lbs. 25c.
Banner lye 10c.
Caustic soda 10c.
Sugars, price low.
W. H. Barker's chocolate 1b. 35c.
Frishmuth smoking 1b. 35c.
Carpet tacks, by bbl. 3c.
Shoe nails, per box 4c.
8-inch mill file 8c.
Wire Cutting pliers 25c.
Brass shoe nails 8c.
Stove Dampers 8c.
Lightning mouse trap 3c.
5-hole tin mouse trap 5c.
Large wire rat trap, catch dozen at a time, 35c.
Nickle tea kettle 50c.
Spring balance platform scale, with scoop, weigh 24 pounds, $1.25.
Mrs. Pott's sad irons, set, 90c.
Ice skates, 50c.
Table spoons, Wallace ware, good goods per set, 15 cents.
Teaspoons, same as above, 7c.
Halter chains, heavy, 28c.
Snow shovels 20 cents.
Horse rasps 25 c
American washing machine $2.92.
Enterprise wringer $2.00.
Corn sheller $1.50.
Pump bush $1.75.
Double oil stove, 4 wicks, $1.47.
Standard thermometer 10c.
Webster's Dictionary, 1500 pages, 62c.
10 qt. tin bucket, 2 for 25c.
Alarm clock, Ansonia, 82c.
Uncle Sam clock watch 85c.
Buck saw 50c.
Hand saw 10c.
Oil stove, 4-inch wick 35c.
Good cotton per lb. 10c.
24 Sheets of note paper 5c.
50 good envelopes 5c.
Men's felts and gums $1.90.
Men's gum boots $2.60.
Raw hide buggy whip 42c.
China nest eggs, 2 for 5c.
Muslin from 5c per yard up.
Gloves and mittens, price low.
Ticking from 8c per yard up.
Calico, 5c and 6c per yard.
Outing, 5c per yard up.
Horse blankets, price low.
Turkey red table linen, 20c yd.
White table linen, 25c yd.
Lancaster Gingham 6 1-2c.
Boy's corduroy pants 40c.
Men's corduroy pants $1.50.
Pins, 14 rows per paper, 2c.
Shoe strings, 6 pairs 5c.
Toweling, 3 yards for 10c.
Carpet, nice pattern, 25c yd.
Fancy N. O. Molasses, 12c qt.

We have more and want you to call and see for yourself.

THE STAR.

Weather Report for U. S. Government.

MONTH. January		TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum	PRECIPITATION. Rain	Snow	WIND DIRECTION. North	East	South	West	THE SKY. Clear	Cloudy
Thursday	8	31	21	...	...	-	-	-	*	-	*
Friday	9	23	6	...	...	-	-	-	*	-	*
Saturday	10	16	7	...	...	-	-	-	*	*	-
Sunday	11	29	8	1¾	6¼	-	-	*	-	-	*
Monday	12	15	1	...	...	*	-	-	-	-	*
Tuesday	13	9	1—	...	...	-	-	-	*	-	*
Wednesday	14	26	7	...	...	-	-	*2	-	-	*

NOTE.—These observations are taken each day at sun-set. The thermometers are sheltered and correctly indicate the coldest and warmest it has been during the past 24 hours. The figures in the rain column represent rain or snow, in inches, the latter reduced to water.

Rummage Sale.

Now is your time to get Extra Bargains. I have gone over my entire stock and have picked out the remnants, odds and ends, goods that are slightly shelf worn and others that are not exactly up to date. Many of these goods are just in season so if you are interested in extra bargains you can find them at my store.

I first mention a lot of Ladies' and Children's dress shoes and Men's dress and heavy shoes and Ladies' warm lined shoes and slippers, many of them at a great big reduction, for instance, Ladies' shoes that were $1.35, $1.89, $2.18 and $2.68 now 75c, Ladies' shoes as low as 35c. Also a big cut in a lot of Men's and Boys' leather boots.

Lot of Rubbers for Ladies (no large sizes) 10c.
Lot of Children's Rubbers, 15c. Men's Rubbers, 25c to 45c.
Lumberman Gums for men $1.25, worth $1.65.
All my boys' Lumberman Gums 1-4 off. A few boys' rubber boots $1.00 and $1.25.
A few pairs Ladies' felts and rubbers 95c, were $1.35.
Odds and ends in Ladies', Men's and Children's underwear. Men's at 48c were 68c and 75c, 25c were 35c. Ladies' 24c vests at 18c, 48c vests at 35c, 75c union suits at 50c. Lot of Children's 18c vests at 9c.
Lot of Men's and Boys' winter caps were 24c to 48c, your choice 15c.
Lot of Children's silk and eiderdown winter caps were 48c to 75c, your choice 35c.
Lot of Children's wool caps were 24c to 44c, your choice 18c.
A few child's eiderdown coats at 95c were $1.35, 65c were 89c
Lot of Men's wool and Jersey shirts at 35c were 50c, 45c were 75c, 55c were 79c, 59c were 85c.
Lot of Men's working shirts light and dark colors at 17c were 24c, 35c were 48c. Lot of Men's dress shirts your choice 35c were 48c to 60c, 98c shirts 65c.
A few Men's and Boy's suits and storm over-coats all less than cost. I have placed almost the entire stock of Men's and Boy's wool hats in this sale.
Boy's hats as low as 10c and Men's 25c.
Lined Muleskin gloves for Men and Boys at 18c were 24c.
Lot Boy's wool waists at 30c were 45c.
Lot of velvet Ribbons, Laces and Dress Trimmings below cost. Ribbon remnants cheap.
Ladies' Golf Gloves 15c were 25c, 35c were 48c.
Lot of candy on hand since holidays, to close Clear Toys 8c per lb., Taffy 8c per lb., Mixture 5c per lb.
I have a lot more goods to show you that I have not described here.
New lot of those 3c Prunes.

C. W. SWARTZ, Tusseyville, Pa.

Sale Register.

[Parties having their sale bills printed at this office will be given an advertisement under this head free of charge. When posters are not printed here the rate is Fifty Cents in advance.]

Friday—February 20, 1 p. m.—Arthur Lee, one-half mile east of Colyer, one cow, buggies, household goods, etc.

Tuesday 12 o'clock noon—March 10—Joseph Grossman, about ¼ mile south of Earlystown, horses, cattle, farm implements, household goods; also ¾ acre vacant lot immediately south of Centre Hall borough line, on turnpike; also 9 acres, more or less, timber land on Tussey Mountain adjoining Kerlin homestead.

Thursday 10 a. m.—March 12—T. H. Wagner, one mile east of Potters Mills, large farm stock and complete set of farm implements.

Thursday—March 12—Jacob Breon, one and one-half miles south-west of Millheim, farm stock, implements and household goods.

Saturday 1 p. m.—March 14—Harry Decker, 1¼ miles east of Centre Hill, on Dauberman's farm household goods, etc.

Tuesday—March 17—Samuel Durst, south of Centre Hall.

Wednesday 10 a. m.—March 18—Jacob Shearer, east of Centre Hill, farm stock and implements.

Thursday 1 p. m.—March 19—J. S. Showers, ¾ mile north of Tusseyville, farm stock and implements.

Monday, March 23—M. B. Duck, 2½ miles west of Spring Mills, a large farm stock and farm implements.

Tuesday 9 a. m.—March 24—Perry Breon, 2 miles east of Centre Hall. Large sale of farm stock and implements.

Saturday, 1 p. m.—March 28—Mrs. M. A. Rearick, on pike near Spring Mills, live stock, farm implements, household furniture, etc.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements of candidates for political recognition before borough and township caucuses must be accompanied with the cash. The rate is one dollar. All other notices of political character, five cents a line, also cash in advance.

We are authorized to state that Frank Bogdan, of the West precinct, is a candidate for the office of Supervisor of roads of Potter township, subject to the decision of the Democratic caucus of said district.

Semi Annual Clearance Sale of Overcoats and Suits, 1-4 off; Overcoats and Suits, 1-3 off; Overcoats and Suits, 1-2 off.—Montgomery & Co., Clothiers.

Mrs. Currin, wife of Rev. George W. Currin, of Williamsport, is seriously ill.